PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c, &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,826.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK;
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO C[illegible]'S BRINDISI AND M[illegible]

Date of Sailing. 1-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
13th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ..	1050
18th "	PERSIA	7951	... ..	..
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912	... ..	..
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN ..	9621
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	... ..	...
30th* "	MANTUA	11000	... ..	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	... ..	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	..
20th "	MALWA	10,883	... ..	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	... ..	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	... ..	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	... ..	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	... ..	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	... ..	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	... ..	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	... ..	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	... ..	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	... ..	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	... ..	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	... ..	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	... ..	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 528 ,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Calcutta	7512	Sep. 15	Nov. 28
C. City of Athens	5594	,, 2	Nov. 16
A. Trafford Hall	5321	,, 19	Dec. 3
C. City of York	7705	,, 22	,, 8
C. City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	,, 18
A. City of Agra	4978	,, 8	,, 30
C. City of Madras	4684	Jan. 9, 1910	... ...
C. City of Manchester	5574	,, 14	Jan. 29 1910

First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess but accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi to	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	413	627	319	462	247	347
Port said	446	677	352	512	280	372
Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578	985	499	649	495	770
Liverpool	655	990	462	764	517	792
London overland viâ Genoa or Marseilles return-ing viâ Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	488	*803	570	*920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Threatical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Verona	4672	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6477	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	29and April
C. City of Manchester	5574	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin accomodation for 2-12 passengers.
(From 18th February to* 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency,
(,, Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route viâ.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 16th Sept.	9 a. m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	9,171	Fri. 17th Sept.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 20th Sept.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.M.*
AFRICA	2,037	Mon. 20th Sept.	2 p. m.	V.M. & D.**

† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahemera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA" 2,037 tons, on Monday, 20th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 2,269 tons, sailing on or about 15th Septs.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th September, 1909.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Combin	30th Sept. 1909
DUMBEA	5,085	Rebufat	28th Oct. ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	Maghen	25th Nov. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	...	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th ,, 1909

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bergullan	6,000	24th Sept. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	...	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	...	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
D. F. FERDINAND	6046	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5395	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWARTS	6000	B. Beinara	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 577-8 ,, 750 *
Single Class to London	,, 480 ,, 635 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 767-8 ,, 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:

PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† SOMALI	2,600	Greive	16th Sept.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE, COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 11th August, 1909.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point,)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, Ceylon, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STEET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

GARLICK & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

LARGE STOCKS OF
FIBRO ASBESTOS SHEETS AND SLATES.
CAST AND WROT IRON PIPES,
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS AND FITTINGS,
SHANKS' BATHS, CLOSETS, SINKS, &c.,
PAINTS, X. P. M., STEEL and MANILLA ROPE,
STEEL BARS, ANGLES, PLATES,
FLOORING TILES,
PIG IRON and LEAD,

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles ... ... Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

STANDARD

PHOTOGRAPHIC, DRAWING AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS

Are supplied at very moderate rates BY THE

PHOTO STORES CO., LTD.
(CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.)

SOLE AGENTS:—
OF "JONGLA PLATES AND PAPERS."
FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

ADDRESS:—
KALBADEVI ROAD, near Jambulvadi, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "PISOKO."

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA."

ARRIVED ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, Bombay, 13th September, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "HIMALAYA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Bombay, 10th September, 1909.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACE SPECIALS ON WEDNESDAY, 15th of September, 1909.

AS there are no BOOKINGS for the 1st Class RACE SPECIAL on WEDNESDAY the 15th September, 1909, that train will not RUN on that day. The 2nd Class RACE SPECIAL will RUN to the usual timings of the 1st Class Special leaving Victoria Terminus at 11-45 and on the return journey leaving Poona at 19-30.

A. MUIRHEAD, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th September, 1909.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ADDRESS TO THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY ON THE CONDITION AND STATUS OF INDIAN WOMEN IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS will be delivered by Mr. H. S. L. POLAK, on "The Condition and Status of Indian Women in the Transvaal" at the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (B.T.), to the women of Bombay, when all women are cordially invited to attend.

Aimai Pherozeshah Mehta, Savitribai Bhalchandra Krishna, Premcorebai Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Luxmibai Chandavarker, Fulbai Curmalshoy Ebrahim, Goolbai Bomanjee Petit, Sakina Lukhmani.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 42/48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, 1909, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1909.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and George J. McKenzie, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 7th September, 1909, to Tuesday, the 21st September 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, BRADBURY BRADY & CO., Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1909.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Whole Share of Rs. 500, and Rs. 7-8 per Quarter Share of Rs. 125 free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1909, payable at the Registered office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 14th September 1909, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 1st September, 1909, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd September to the 13th September, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order, SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th August, 1909.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 10 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1909, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 20th September, 1909, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 2nd September, 1909, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd September, to the 16th September, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order, SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th August, 1909.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ADVANCE of Rs. 15,000 REQUIRED on mortgage of stock of a good paying business in Bombay. Prepared to pay 9 per cent. interest per annum. Amount repayable within a reasonable period. For further particulars write to "TOBACONIST," care of this Paper.

BRIGHT AIRY ROOMS with Bathrooms available in good locality for Bachelors. Good table. Terms moderate. Apply to "HOUSEKEEPER," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Limited.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DRAPER.—Seeks employment as Senior Assistant or Manager in well established European firm. Several years' experience at Home and this country. Good traveller—European, young, active and sober—Willing to accept reasonable salary with commission. Replies to "Draper" care of the "Bombay Gazette" Ltd.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

ENGLISH—PARSI and other Ladies unable to converse freely and correctly in English are invited to correspond with "English Lady Teacher," willing to give lessons on very reasonable terms.

EUROPEAN.—With Experience with animals desires EMPLOYMENT T in a Native State in any capacity; can control natives and understands farming. Willing to accept reasonable salary with free quarters. Respond to "FARMER," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Also Indian Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Discount—Value—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—Handsome solid Brass Standard Drawing Room LAMP, with adjustable polestal and pretty silk shade, Dittmar's Burner and fittings, with spare globe, wind proof, in perfect condition. Rs. 70 only. Apply to RESIDENT, First floor, "Ruby House," Colaba.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, situated in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LADY—Wiling to give LESSONS in English to Parsi ladies; anxious to converse in this language. For terms apply to "L. P." care of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MARRIED COUPLE.—Want unfurnished ROOM and BATHROOM, with Board, in the Fort or Apollo Bunder. Willing to pay Rs. 100 a month. Reply to "Couple" care of this paper.

MUSIC LESSONS given to children by an Experienced Pianist. Terms moderate, Apply to "Pianoforte," care of this Paper.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resumé of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 4 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

PARTNER or FINANCIER WANTED, at once, with Rs. 10,000 for a profitable business. Fair return offered. Communicate terms early to "PROFIT," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 3-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

TYPEWRITING.—Undertaken by an Experienced Typist. Carbon copies carefully and legibly produced. Terms very moderate, on application to "COPYIST," care of this Paper.

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EUROPEAN NURSE for two young babies, one ayah kept. Apply by letter, giving age, references, wages required, to C. G. Henderson, Surat.

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By a European, SITUATION as MANAGER of a shop. Young, healthy, sober and active. Eight years' experience at Home and in India. Also willing to attend customers. Good at dressing show cases and advertising. Kindly reply stating salary offered to "P.G.," care of this Paper.

SMALL FLAT.—Two Bedrooms with Bathrooms, Drawing and Dining Room combined W. C., Kitchen and Godown. Willing to give reasonable rent if fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and improved sanitary arrangements. Reply at once to "R. W.," care of This Paper.

PUPILS for the Pianoforte; children preferred. Rs. 10 for two lessons a week; Rs. 15 for two of a family, or in the same house. Apply to "Teacher," c/ the "Bombay Gazette".

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 12 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 90, which is in use in my house for past 12 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

T. P. J. POWER Presents

THE CONQUERING KILTIES

Monday, Sept. 20th to 25th. Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday, at 5-30.

40 Sterling Artists.

FULL MILITARY BAND.

Selections—From Classical and Standard Music.

Conductor.—Albert Cook.

Twice commanded by His Majesty King Edward VII.

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This wonderful quartette has had no fewer than 3 commands from the Late Queen and His Majesty Edward VII.

A LIEDERTAFEL CHOIR of 16 VOICES in part-songs, humourous, etc.

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TOURING THE WORLD, 10 YEARS' PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

Prices: Reserve, Rupees 5, 4, 3, and Re. 1. Children: Half price.

BOX PLAN: At SOUNDY & Co. (Now open).

Touring Manager, W. J. McMAHON.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

RECITAL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1909, 6-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Prelude and Fugue in E Minor.....Bach
2. Andante .....Stainer
3. Song.....“The Worker” .....Gounod

MISS NANCY SHEPHERD,

Andante.....Haydn
4. Meditation.....Mailly
Hymn 24.....”

5. Motett.....“Hear My Prayer” ...Mendelssohn

Soprano Solo. MISS CLARA PROCTER.
Chorus ..... The CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
Organ..... Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.

6. Voluntary “The War March of the Priests” Mendelssohn.

During the Singing of the Hymn, a collection will be made.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR

Huntly Blend,

and take no other.

When you ask for

Club Blend

SEE THAT IT IS IN A

Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

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2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
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Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital..... „ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per sent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager,

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	London	Eyojun Port
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Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
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LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

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BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

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Bought up at good prices from Gentlemen going Home.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.

THE NEW

12-14 H. P.

Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.

LIVE AXLE

F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.

PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.

RELIABLE and easy to handle.

LIGHT on tyres.

ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power

F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,

P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P.O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,

7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR CARS FOR THE SEASON.

SECOND-HAND CARS FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

	Rs.
DE DION.—8 H. P. 3 seats...	1,150
Do. —9-10 H. P. 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H. P. 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H. P. 7 seats... ...	3,900
Do. —6 H. P. 3 seats	1,600
Do. —12-14 H. P. 5 seats... ...	2,600
ORLEANS.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats	3,100
Do. —15 H. P. 5 seats	3 400
HORBICK.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats	3,200
Do. —12-16 H. P. 5 seats	4,500
PANHARD.—15 H. P. 5 seats	3,400
De. DION.—9 H. P. 4 seats...	2,200
BIANCHI.—25-30 H. P. 5 seats	5,000

REO.—18 H. P. 1907 Pattern, 5 seated, complete with hood, lamps, etc. In exchange for single cylinder De-Dion 1908 pattern, 4 seated or for offers.

WANTED, Two small run about Cars of about 6 H. P.

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

New Horbick Cars from Rs. 5,300.

CARS BOUGHT, SOLD AND VALUED.

Full particulars on application to Mr. WHITE. OF

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

OFFER THE FOLLOWING:—

	Rs.
2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled.	3,500
DARRACQ.—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories	4,500

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

"TOWN KIT."

FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 22-8 complete

FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 15-8 Do.

FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 10-8 Do.

Latest Fashion Details

Experienced Cutter Employed.

Made to Order.

Apply for samples and self-measure-forms, To

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.

115, Hornby Road, Opposite York Building, FORT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY (CART) AT LOWER MAHIM KHED TANK.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th September, 1909, at 5 p.m., (S.T.,) by order of the Transferee of Mortgage, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Luxmon Ramji Bhetker, Narayen Ramji Bhetker and Devji Ramji Bhetker, in virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st October, 1906, the following landed property on the premises:

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground or cart together with all the huts and trees growing thereon containing by admeasurement 2778 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 702, New No. 4603, Old Survey No. 639, New Survey No. 1/1735 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward No. 2878 and 2879, Street Nos. 344 and 343, situate at Lower Mahim, Khed Tank, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows: On or towards the East by the public gully, on or towards the West and North by the Cart of Vithoba Khimjee and on the South by property of Trimbuck Gangadhar Ranade and stands in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes in the name of Rama Fakir Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors to the Transferee of mortgagee at their Office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or the the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th September, 1909.

WELLINGTON MEWS.

FOR SALE.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES, HORSES AND MOTOR CARS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE Mr. DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY and Mr. DAMODER LAKMIDAS KHIMJI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 786 of 1909.

The Firm of Lalji Thackersey and Co. ...Plaintiffs
vs.
Trikumdas Dwarkadas and others .....Defendants,
and
Suit No. 238 of 1908.

Jamnavahoo, widow.....Plaintiff
vs.
Jivavahoo, widow, and others .....Defendants.
Suit No. 104 of 1908.

Ratanbai..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Lakhmivahoo ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver appointed by the High Court of the estate of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. Damoder Lakhmidas Khimji, in the above suits, the following carriages, horses, motor cars, etc., will be sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wellington Mews, where they are on view.

1. 6 H. P. De Dion, in very good condition, newly painted, royal blue, complete with tools, hood, lamps, horn, etc., and in splendid running order.
2. 10—12 H. P. De Dion Engine, two cylinders, in very good condition and running order, complete with canopy, tools, lamps, horn, battery, etc.
3. 10—12 H. P. De Dion, two cylinders, in good condition and running order, Landaulette body, beautifully fitted up throughout, complete with tools, horn, battery, two electric side lamps, two kerosine side lamps, one kerosine tail lamp and two acetylene head lamps.
4. 35 H. P., 4 cylinders, Richard Brasier, beautifully fitted up with Limousine body, splendidly upholstered, in very good running conditions, complete.
5. One old motor car.
1 Rubber-tyred Phaeton, by Davies, coupe wheels.
1 Rubber-tyred Brougham, glass to side, by Press.
1 Rubber-tyred Landau, coupe wheels, by Press, in very good order.
1 Rubber-tyred Eng. Office Brougham, by Lawton.
1 Rubber-tyred Landau, coupe wheels, by Press, in very good order.
1 Rubber-tyred Shigram.
1 Old Shigram.
1 Ch. English mare, aged, about 14-2, Fast trapper.
1 Nutmeg Grey Arab horse, 6 years, 14-3.
1 Nutmeg Grey Arab horse, 5 years, 14-2.
1 F. B. Grey Arab, aged, about 14-3.
1 Bay Aust. mare, 7 years, about 15-1.
1 Bay Aust. mare, 7 years, about 15-1.
1 Bay Arab, 8 years, 14-2.

WELLINGTON MEWS.

Bombay 14th September, 1909.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS. GENEROUS CONDITIONS. PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS. ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to R. PATERSON BROWN, MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Madras.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,

IMPORTERS OF

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY AND SAW MILL SUPPLIES.

Wood Trimmers.

Saw Benches, Band Saws, Mitreing Machines, Mortisers, Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers, Dimension Saws,

Grinding and Sharpening Machines, ETC.

SHOWROOM:

4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and the Courts in Rangoon, an INTERPRETER of the 5th grade on a salary of Rs. 100—4—120 per mensem with prospect of promotion up to Rs. 250 per mensem and of participation in translation fees. A good knowledge of Hindustani, and Gujarati is essential. A knowledge of Marwari is desirable.

None but those who have passed the F. A. examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months.

Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar not later than the 15th October, 1909.

R. C. S. KEITH, Registrar.

Rangoon, 7th August, 1909.

RARE OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTIES, situated at Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Grant Road, Parel, Worlee, Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Dadar, Mahim, &c., &c., and VACANT PLOTS at different localities. For further particulars apply to—

MESSRS. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO., 18, Bank Street, Fort.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices

...STIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOOPER.—Sept. 12, to Mr. and Mrs. John K. Hooper, a son. (Cardiff papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTELS.—Sept. 10, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Bartels, of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, of a son.

CORNAH.—Sept. 5, at Simla, the wife of J. R. Cornah, Aitchison College, Lahore, of a daughter.

DAVIES.—Sept 8, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. S. P. Davies, Indian Army, of a daughter.

WALKER.—Sept. 1, at Brinsop, Naini Tal, the wife of Captain J. N. Walker, I.M.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WARD—CLONEY.—Sept. 8, at St. Patrick's Cathedral Bangalore, by the Rev. Father M. Tabard, Frank Herbert Leakey, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Ward, of Nellore, to Aileen Agnes, fourth daughter of Mr. G. Cloney, Superintendent, Madras Jails, Retd. and Mrs. Cloney.

DEATH.

McVITTIE.—Aug. 26, at Rangoon, Louis F. McVittie, Assistant, the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation Limited, aged 33.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting in the Town Hall about the treatment of British Indian subjects in the Transvaal, 5-40 p.m.

Golf, Blackwath Gold Challenge Medal and Handicap. Y.M.C.A. Glee Club Concert, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "The united voice of myriads cannot lend the smallest foundation to falsehood."—GOLDSMITH.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, September 15.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, 3 p.m. Address by Mr. H. S. L. Polak to Women in Bombay about the conditions of Indian Women in the Transvaal, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-10. p. m. Meeting of the Parsi Justices to elect a Delegate of the Matrimonial Court, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy School. Bombay Mud Sports 5-30 p.m. (W.P.)

Thursday, September 16.—Cricket: Triangular Matches—Parsis vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Meeting of creditors, office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, 18 Esplanade Road, 3-30.

Friday, September 17.—Parsi Khordadsal Holiday. Triangular Cricket Matches: Parsis vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground. "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace." Performance at the Gaiety Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Saturday, Septembsr 18.—Tringular Cricket Matches: Parsis vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground. Ganesh Charturthi, Hindu Holiday. Rovers Association Football Tournament.

Sunday, September 19.—15th Sunday after Trinity.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per s. s. "Fultala," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Saturday the 18th instant. Supplementary mails will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on the 19th instant. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Himalaya," will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m., to-morrow, Wednesday. Parcel mail for China closes at the new General Post Office at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

A NEW CLUB IN BILLIMORA.—Fashionable Parsis are getting more and more fond of club life in outside stations as they are in Bombay. A meeting was held in Billimora, on the 5th May last, writes a correspondent, with the object of starting a Parsi club; and it was resolved to name it the "Billimora Parsi Club." Rules and regulations for the management of the club were adopted. Mr. Dhunjibhoy Shapurji Tata was appointed its honorary secretary, and Mr. Merwanji Kuverji, honorary treasurer. A Parsi resident intends to erect a building for the use of the club.

NEW PROFESSOR OF BARODA COLLEGE.—His Highness the Maharaja has, writes a correspondent, appointed Mr. Samuel Lucas Joshi Professor of English in the Baroda College. Mr. Joshi is an M.A. of the Columbia University in America, and has during the last five years been working in America as Professor of English and Oriental Languages. His brother, Dr. Joshi, is an assistant in Professor Gujjar's Laboratory in Bombay. He is a B.Sc. of the Bombay University, and an M. D. of the Corneille University of New York.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sariant, V. D., and Officers the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

Characteristic Piece.	The Uhlan's Call ... Eilenberg
Overture ...	Romantique ... Koler Bela
Valse ...	Monduachli And Der Alster ... O Fetra
Selection ...	A Country Girl ... L Monckton
Valse ...	The Barcarolle ... O Fetras
Egyptian Serenade.	Amina ... P Lincke

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. B. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) to-day:—

Florentiner ...	March ... Fucik
Norwegin ...	Artist's Carnival ... Svendsen
Selection ...	The Gipsy Baron ... Strauss
Valse ...	The Dollar Princess. Leo Fall
Selection ...	Our Miss Gibbs ... Monckton
Two step ...	The Coon's Patrol ... Lotter

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE Bombay Branch of the National Bank of India, Limited., has received the following telegram from the London Office giving the result of the Bank's working for the half year ended 30th June last "Net Profits for the half year including the sum brought forward amount to about £.204,811. The Directors have declared an ad interim dividend a the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, placed £50,000 to credit of Reserve Fund, carrying forward to next account about £106,811."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th September.

649 ANNUAL REPORT.

The Annual Report is now ready for issue, members can obtain same, an application to Head Quarters.

650 DRILLS.

Drills for the week No. 1 and No. 2 Companies Rifle Exercises and Guard Mounting Drill at the Fort Headquarters on Tuesday the 14th instant at 7 p.m., Dress—plain clothes.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., B. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S HIGH COURT, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

Suit No. 1 of 1317 Fasli.

In its Original Civil Jurisdiction, "coram" Nawab Nizamat Zung, Bahadur, J.

O. Akilandaiya—Plaintiff.

The Aurangabad Mills, Ld.—Defendants.

We published a few days ago the proceedings of the above suit before the Original Side of the High Court at Hyderabad (Deccan). A translation of the judgment which has been delivered in this suit is now in our hands and we publish the same below, reserving our comments for a future occasion, as we understand an appeal is being preferred against this judgment to the Full Bench of the Hyderabad High Court.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Akilandaiya, Barrister-at-Law, has filed this suit against the Aurungabad Mills, Limited, successor of the Aurangabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company, on the strength of those contracts and acts, which took place (amal-me-ae) on behalf of the old Company or its members and by the breach or commission of which a right to sue for compensation accrued to the plaintiff. Liability is imposed on the present Company on this ground that those members of which it is constituted were formerly the same persons who were members of the old Company, and the present Company is really the same old Company with a new name. Besides this, in view of its Articles of Association, it holds all the rights of the old Company, and is bound by its liabilities. The various portions of which the plaintiff's claim is composed, are as follows:—(a) Compensation for breach of contract, dated 23rd October, 1895, Rs. 1,06,392. The explanation of the facts concerning this, as they have been stated in the plaint, is that the old Company by an agreement, dated 23rd October 1895, agreed with the plaintiff and Doraswami that these two would be its Secretary and Agent for 30 years after the said date, and 10 per cent. on the profits of the Mills would be annually payable to them, and even if in any year the profits should be short, they should not be paid any sum less than Rs. 6,000 per year. Contrary to this agreement, the directors, etc. of the Company took special steps and removed the plaintiff from the Secretaryship and Agency, and stopped him from deriving this benefit which had been agreed to in terms of the agreement. Therefore, the prayer is that Rs. 6,000 per annum be awarded to him against the present Company from the date of the removal to the present time. (b) Rs. 1,58,000 on account of 158 shares which the existing Company has under "lien." It appears from the papers filed that by making the plaintiff liable for the amount payable to the old Company, the Bombay High Court gave this Company authority to hold a lien on these shares, which on the winding up of that Company, its successor, the present Company derived on the basis of which a decree also was obtained from the Court. The plaintiff claims the value of those shares on the ground that he had declared his opposition to the winding up or termination of the old Company and that starting of the new Company as a shareholder, and so according to the Companies' Act, it was binding on the liquidator to buy up his shares. Because his opposition was not upheld nor were his shares bought up, therefore he thereby derived his cause of action. (c) The Mills' profits from 1900 to 1905 approximately were Rs. 160,000. This profit, the plaintiff claims as a shareholder. (d) Compensation for loss on account of auction sale of plaintiff's property situated in the Nilgherries. With respect to this, the plaintiff's statement shows that the directors and the trustees with a view to ruin him took special proceedings and obtained a decree in the Bombay High Court; in the proceedings for executing this decree Doraswami caused the plaintiff's valuable estates in the Nilgherries to be sold by auction for a very insignificant price and himself purchased it in the names of others. (e) Respecting defamation and loss of credit and good name of plaintiff, Rs. 1,17,000, for reasons stated above. The plaintiff has included in this those costs which were incurred in those suits which were filled in the Bombay High Court making out Rs. 6,66,817 to be the total value of the portions mentioned above, the plaintiff has prayed that Rs. 2,04,000 be deducted from it on account of the decree passed by the Bombay High Court, and the balance Rs. 4,62,817 (Kaldar), represnting Rs. 5,32,239 (Halli) be decreed in his favour, and interest at the rate of eight annas per cent. be also granted till full payment. This claim was originally filed in the Sadar Adalat, Aurangabad, "in forma pauperis" on 26 Dai 1313 Fasli, and the pauperism was allowed, but on appeal, the Full Bench disallowed the pauper plea on 17 Isfandar 1315 F., and granted two months' time for tendering the stamp, and within this time on 15 Farwardi 1315 F. the plaintiff tendered stamp of the value of Rs. 6,570 and declared that the claim he had filed in the Sadar Adalat was valued Rs. 4,31,054 but the plaint now filed was valued at Rs. 5,32,239 and the stamp was being paid on it. The points raised in the plaint have been answered in detail by the defendant Company, which explains that the defendant's name has been incorrectly given in the plaint, which requires amendment; that the old Company was declared bankrupt, and wound up by the Bombay High Court and a new Company was started under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and it bought up the assets of the old Company; that in view of this it was altogether a separate Company; that the facts on which the plaintiff has based his claim did not arise within the jurisdiction of this Court, nor is the Company carrying on business in Aurangabad in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code; that from the plaint no cause of action appears to have arisen against the present Company, and that therefore the plaint is not maintainable; that the causes of action which have been mentioned in the plaint are barred by limitation; that the circumstances on the basis of which the plaintiff seeks relief have all been decided on by the Bombay High Court, and can't be heard, and this fact the plaintiff himself has admitted in this way that he is willing to set off the value of the decree already granted, against this his claim; that inasmuchas no joint stock company is liable for the illegal deeds of its servants, therefore, if any persons belonging to the old Company have committed any illegal acts against him, the liability for it will lie on the said Company; nor can such liability be imposed in any manner whatsoever on this Company, which is quite a distinct company.

With special reference to the plaintiff's abovesaid portions of the claim, the defendant Company's answer is as follows:—(a) The plaintiff in his own person was not Agent and Secretary; the firm of which he was a member was dissolved by the Bombay High Court in suit No. 854 of 1901, and that firm was removed from the office of Agent and Secretary in suit No. 557 of 1901, and so the plaintiff cannot take exception to these proceedings, nor can he, in his personal capacity, deemed entitled to commission. By the agreement to which plaintiff refers, he alone was not Agent and Secretary and the return which was agreed to was payment for services rendered. When the plaintiff appropriated to his own use the Company's monies, and on this account the Bombay High Court removed him, then he no longer remained fit to discharge his duty, nor to receive any return for the same. (b) The plaintiff was entitled to 128 shares and not 158 shares as stated by him. But he cannot be entitled to their value until the decretal amount of original suit No. 51 of 1906 and appeal No. 1430 of 1906 of the Bombay High Court, the liability for which has been thrown on him, is paid by him. The plaintiff's claim with reference to these shares is not extinguished, but merely they have been reserved for the payment of the decreed amount. (c) The claim for profit cannot be legally made until a General Meeting of the shareholders declares the amount to be distributed as profit. This has not been done up to now. (d) Even if the loss for which plaintiff wants compensation did take place, then it is the result of an order of a Court, as whatever steps the Official Liquidator took were on the strength of the orders of the Bombay High Court, and the plaintiff was a party thereto. The plaintiff had also presented an application for setting aside the sale, but it was rejected. Therefore this acts as "res judicata." (e) The claim set up by the plaintiff for defamation, etc., is also not legally maintainable. In view of the statements of the parties in this case the following Issues have been framed:—

(1) Is plaint properly stamped? If not, what is the proper stamp duty? (2) Is not the Aurungabad Mills, Limited, a new Company? or rather is it under a new name, for the old Company, which was named The Aurangabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited? (3) Has this Court Jurisdiction to try this suit? (4) Does the plaint disclose any cause of action against the Aurungabad Mills, Limited? (5) Are the proceedings in the Bombay High Court referred to in para. 7 of the written statement, such as to prevent the plaintiff from making the allegations contained in paras 4 to 9 and 11 to 20, matters in issue in the suit? (6) Is the Joint Stock Company, liable for the tortuous acts of its servants? If so, do the acts of the servants referred to in the plaint afford the plaintiff any cause of action?" (7) Is the plaintiff entitled to claim future commission mentioned in para. 21 (a) in view of the allegations made in para. 10 of the written statement? (8) Is the plaintiff entitled to the value of 15 per cent. shares or any sum of dividend or profit in view of the allegations contained in para. 11 of the written statement? (9) Is the plaintiff's claim, clause (d) of para. 21, barred by "res judicata?" If not, has he any cause or remedy at law in respect of his claims in clauses (d) and (e) of para. 21 of the plaintiff? (10) Was any decision of the Bombay High Court given against the plaintiff with reference to his allegations of fraud and malice? If it was, can he plead the same allegations in this Court? (11) Is the plaintiff's claim barred by Limitation?

The parties have argued these issues in great detail for several days. To refer to all the points argued at great length would not be devoid of prolixity. Therefore it is sufficient only to consider the important matters relating to each issue and decide the issues. Generally these issues are issues of law, but some of them are such as require to be decided first before others are considered. Regarding the first issue, the defendant argues that although the plaintiff has offered to relinquish from his total claim Rs. 2,04,000, it is necessary to point out from which part of his claims he gives up the said amount. Plaintiff says that he wishes to deduct the amount of the Bombay High Court decree. In order to deduct the amount, the value of the claim should be Rs. 6,66,819, which is in fact the amount claimed, therefore the stamp should be paid on this amount. In my opinion there is nothing to prevent a plaintiff from relinquishing a portion of his claim. According to law, it is not necessary to value each claim based on separate causes of action. Under section 4 of the Court Fees Act, Court Fee stamp must be paid on the total value of the claim. The stamp now paid is sufficient on the total amount of his claim minus Rs. 2,04,000. Therefore the first issue is in plaintiff's favour.

Regarding the 2nd issue, plaintiff has narrated a long story as to how the Directors and others of the Aurangabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, colluded and declared the said Company to be bankrupt and again by changing the name set it up as a new Company with the intention of destroying the rights which the plaintiff had in that company. They may have had the said motive. From the affidavit of Srikantesvara Aiyar filed in the Bombay High Court and printed in Appeal Book. Of course, it appears that the application for winding up i. e. the closing of the late company was made to saddle Akilandaiya with liability. From the wording of the issue it is rather not necessary to consider those matters. From the papers filed and from the copies of judgments of the Bombay High Court, it appears that the Court held that the old Company was insolvent and directed that the same be wound up and the new company was established, according to the Companies' Act. Under the circumstances, although the members of the old and the new Company are more or less the same, still the legal status of each Company is separate. The legal status of a corporation is distinct from the individual status of its members. If the legal status of a company is once extinguished by act of law, and if a new company is started from its parts the old company is not revived, but on the other hand, the new company gets a new status. For these reasons I am of opinion that this issue should be decided against the plaintiff, but this cannot affect the liability of the present Company (if proved otherwise). The question of liability will be considered while considering the other issues.

The 3rd issue relates to the jurisdiction of this Court to try the case. Separate issues have been framed regarding the question of "res judicata." The scope of this issue is limited to the jurisdiction of this Court so far as the local limits of the Court are concerned. The purport of the arguments urged on behalf of the defendant is that the Company was registered in Bombay, the causes of action arose there, and that the Government have decided that suits relating to joint stock companies should be governed by the Companies' Act in force in British India. This direction, in my opinion, applies to the procedure to be adopted in such cases, and it was given because there was no Companies' Act in force in these dominions. The effect of such direction is not to oust the jurisdiction of the Courts here which they have from other circumstances. Because this Company works for gain in Aurangabad, and its property is also situate there, according to the Procedure Code in force here, suits may be filed against the Company in the Courts of these dominions, and any agreement between the parties in this respect cannot take away the jurisdiction of these Courts. For these reasons this issue is decided in favour of the plaintiff.

Before proceeding to consider other issues, I think it proper to decide issue No. 11 first. Defendant says that the whole of the plaintiff's claim is barred. But as the plaintiff's claim is made up of several claims, based on several causes of action, which have arisen at several different times, therefore it is necessary to decide whether each of the claims is barred. Plaintiff states—and it also appears from the papers filed in the case—that he was removed from the Secretaryship and Agency in July 1902 corresponding from 25th Amerdad to 24th Sherewar 1311 Fasli. If this removal is considered a breach of written contract, because the plaintiff states that he was appointed under an agreement, dated 23rd October 1895, and the conditions mentioned therein are binding, then the article of the Limitation Act applicable would be Article 65 which allows 6 years' time. But the defendant argues that if the removal is considered to be the result of an unlawful act, Article 17 would apply which provides a period of 2 years. But this argument is not correct, because a wrongful act referred to in Article 17 is, what is called in English law, tort. The plaintiff's claim on this head is based upon breach of contract. Therefore the period of limitation for this claim must be 6 years. If time is computed from 25th Amerdad 1311 Fasli, there is time for suit up to 25th Amerdad 1317 Fasli. Therefore part (a) of the claim cannot be barred under any circumstances. Parts (b), (c), (d), of the claim relate to the value of 158 shares, profits thereon from 1900 to 1905 and damages for the sale of Nilgherry property. Regarding these claims it has to be considered whether these are governed by any of the Articles of the Limitation Act. Plaintiff says that (b) and (c) are connected with the profit on immovable property, but the defendant says that they are connected with wrongful acts. In my opinion, neither Article 54 nor Article 47 applies. According to Companies' Act, shares are not immovable property, nor is plaintiff's claim based merely on tort. So far as I have seen, no particular Article is applicable to these claims. Therefore they are governed by Article 63 which provides 6 years' limitation. The cause of action for (b) and (c) arose in 1903 corresponding from Khurdad 1312 Fasli to 25th Tir of the same year. If the period is computed from the date, there would be time up to 27th Khurdad 1318. The cause of action for (d) arose between March and May 1903 corresponding from 28th Farwardi 1312 Fasli to 25th Tir of the same year. Therefore this is also within time. (e) is regarding defamation of character and good name and loss, etc. If this is limited to defamation, or wrongful act, or tort, according to defendant, the suit ought to have been filed within one year in the former case, and in the latter case within 2 years. Plaintiff states that the acts forming the cause of action of this part of the claim were done from August 1901 to May 1903 that is 25th Sherehwar 1310 to 25th Tir 1312 Fasli. On the other hand, defendant urges that these acts amount to defamation of character and form a separate cause of action. The plaintiff's statement that the cause of action was a continuing one is difficult to be understood. Secondly, the suit was not filed within one year. If the acts are to be considered as wrongful acts and 2 years' limitation is allowed for it, even then the claim would be barred, because the date of suit would be the date on which the plaint was presented on stamp according to the orders of the Full Bench (Vide I.L.R. 17 All., 526; I. L. R. 24 Cal. 889) It is decided there, that if the pauper application is rejected, limitation would be computed from the date of paying the stamp; on the other hand if the pauper application is granted and subsequently if plaintiff be dispauperised and stamp is paid, period of limitation will be computed from the date of pauper application. In my opinion, there is no question of defamation here. The intention of the plaintiff is to claim damage caused to his reputation and credit by the acts of the defendant and for loss of property. This part of the claim considered with other parts, is based on breach of contract referred to above. Under these circumstances it would not be correct to hold that this item is barred. For these reasons I have to decide the 11th issue in plaintiff's favour.

Regarding Issue No. 4, plaintiff has laid stress on the fact that when the old Company's assets were assigned over to the new Company and according to the deed of conveyance, dated 28th September 1903, the rights and liabilities were also transferred, the plaintiff could enforce his rights due under a contract or otherwise against the new Company to the same extent, as he could have enforced against the old Company. In connection with this argument the date of the Deed of Conveyance abovementioned deserves attention. From the language used in lines 10 to 27 of page 54 of the Appeal Book in suit No. 51 of 1906 of the Bombay High Court, it appears that the liabilities of the old Company, in which the debts and contracts are included, are not intended to be saddled on the new Company as the legal representative of the old Company. If the plaintiff had any right against the old Company under a contract or any other cause, he would be entitled under the terms of the deed of conveyance, dated 28th September 1903, to enforce the same against the existing Company. Therefore issue No. 4 is decided in plaintiff's favour.

The wording of the fifth issue deserves special consideration. It runs as follows:—Are the proceedings of the Bombay High Court referred to in para. 7 of the written statement such as to prevent the plaintiff from making the allegations contained in paras. 4 to 20 matters in issue in this suit? In para. 7 of the written statement, Case No. 557 of 1901 of the Bombay High Court and the proceedings taken for the winding up of the old Company and suit No. 51 of 1906 are referred to. In the abovementioned suit, the Aurangabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company sought to recover from Akilandaiya and Doraswami the amounts removed and used by them and on this ground had prayed for the removal of the said persons from the office of the Agent and the Secretary and also for a declaration of a lien on all the shares in favour of the Company, and had also prayed, which prayer is important in this case, that it may be declared that Akilandaiya and Doraswami, the defendants, are no longer entitled to the benefits of the agreement, dated 23rd October 1895, which provided that they would be Secretary and Agent for thirty years and they should get 10 per cent. on the profits. The Bombay High Court removed Akilandaiya and Doraswami from the Secretaryship and Agency, but it does not appear from any order or decision that Akilandaiya should be deprived of any other benefits due under the agreement of 23rd October 1895. From this it follows that excepting those matters which the Bombay High Court has decided in this case, the plaintiff can rely upon and press in this Court the other matters relating to this claim, which have been referred to in the abovementioned paras. of the plaint. Besides this, the plaintiff cannot reopen in this suit those matters relating to the winding up of the old Company, which have been decided by the Bombay High Court.

In suit No. 51 of 1906, the Bombay High Court granted the prayer of the Company to declare a lien and to attach Akilandaiya's 128 shares and to sell them for the amount due and this decision was confirmed by the Appellate Court. I shall refer later on to what effect this decision has on this case. If you consider the paras. of the plaint referred to in this issue, it would appear that most of them relate to the history of the case to make matters clear. This story cannot be a subject of an issue, and excluding those acts which have been decided by the Bombay High Court, and which operate as "res judicata" as stated above, the rest of the fact may be pleaded in this Court, and there is nothing to prevent an issue being framed regarding them. What those facts are, it is not necessary to state in detail here. These will be mentioned when deciding other issues in connection with the other claims of the plaintiff. Therefore, I have to decide the 5th issue partly in favour of the plaintiff and partly in favour of the defendant. The first part of the 6th issue is purely a legal issue. It is an admitted principle that the company is bound by the acts of its servants done in the course of business on behalf of the company. It has been decided in several cases that such general liability arises from the Law of Agency. In the case of Brook vs. English Joint Stock Banking Company, Law Reports 2, Exchequer 259, Mr. Justice Venner has held that a principal is liable for the fraudulent acts of his servant done in the course of business to the same extent as he would be liable by the other illegal acts of the Agent done in the course of business. On the strength of this case, Lord Selborne has decided in the case of Houldsworth vs. City of Glasgow Bank (reported in L. R. 5, App Cases, 326) that the House of Lords have accepted the principles under which a company would be liable for the acts of its servants, and further states that these principles do not apply to the Law of Torts, i. e. the Law connected with fraud, but arise from the Law of Agency, and whether such Agency is for a Joint Stock Company or of a private individual, the principle applies to both cases in the same way. In similar decided cases, the principle enunciated by Justice Venner in the case of Brook is fully adopted. Because there is no difference in this matter in the Law of England and India, and because the Indian Courts apply the decisions of English Courts, it is legal to apply those rulings in these Dominions in cases relating to companies. Therefore I have to decide the first part of the 6th issue on the principle laid down in those cases. The second part of the issue relates to facts, and from the consideration of the facts, it would appear that some of the members of the old company have done some acts, which cannot be considered as lawful, for instance, from the affidavit of Srikantasvara Aiyar filed in the Bombay High Court it appears (vide para. 4), that Doraswani filed the Application for the winding up of the company solely in order to fix liability on Akilandaiya. If Akilandaiya had illegally appropriated the Company's money, was it not possible in some other way to make him liable for it? Was it necessary for this purpose to wind up the company? From the circumstances it may be stated that whatsoever Doraswami and his co-workers did were probably colorable. But this fact is not sufficient to fix any liability for those acts upon the existing company. On the principle referred to in deciding the first part of this issue in order to fix the liability, it is necessary that the unlawful acts should have been done in the course of its usual business. But here it is not so. For this reason I have to decide the second part of this issue against plaintiff.

(To be continued.)

"THE rector will be pleased to hear of any sickness or trouble in the parish," states a notice on the announcement board of a church near Brentwood, Essex.

THE rather amusing spectacle of a mayor and council being chased by a bull has been presented at Burton-on-Trent sewage farm. The members desired to inspect a large prize bull, Little Willie. The animal, while being driven into an enclosure, playfully went for them. The members bolted after the mayor into a stable, and four or five squeezed themselves between a cart and the wall, while another crushed himself behind a door from the inquisitive animal. Eventually Little Willie was recaptured, and the councillors went to tea.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 14th September.

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

There will be Drill at the Cathedral Boys' School on Tuesday the 14th and Thursday the 16th instant, at 6-15 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt., Bo. L. Horse.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

SATARA BOMB CASE.

Sentences Confirmed.

For the Accused No. 3.—Mr. L. J. Robertson with Mr. T. Desai, Pleader.

For the Crown.—Mr. G. S. Rao, Acting Government Pleader.

The appeals of Bhau, Mahadeo, and Kondi, who were convicted on 3rd May by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara, of fabricating false evidence in relation to a bomb, or an infernal machine, with intent to cause the conviction of Mr. G. B. Fansalkar, a High Court Pleader, of an offence under Section 5 of Act VI of 1908, and sentenced respectively to five, four and three years' rigorous imprisonment, were disposed of by their Lordships, Against Nos. 1 and 2 the sentences were passed under Section 195 of the Penal Code, and against No. 3 under that Section, coupled with the abetment Section 109. Shripat, No. 4, was acquitted. The Judge had agreed with the Assessors' opinions.

Mr. Ferrers remarked that the trial was prolonged over an unusual number of sittings, the oral evidence recorded was voluminous, contradictory, and confusing. Above the mass one fixed point alone emerged:—On the night of 8th December a bomb came to light in a house rented by Mr. Ganesh Ballal Fansalkar. It was a good-sized cocoanut, with an orifice of the size of about an eight-anna silver-piece. Through the aperture the meat had been scooped out; the hollow was crammed in with blasting powder, bits of broken-glass, and five fuses were attached and secured in position by a net-work of string. These were surrounded with paper-tubes filled with powder; the ends of these tubes were gathered and united, so as to enable the firing of them all at once. The house was rented by Fansalkar; it was occupied by Ambu, a Mahomedan dancing-girl. The contrivance showed that it formed, though a primitive and artificial, one, none the less an effective type of an infernal machine of a formidable character, which was neither a play-thing nor an industrial appliance.

Fansalkar was a prominent leader of the Satara Bar. He had permanently retained the services of Ambu; he paid the rent of her house, in which he was a frequent visitor. He was one of those who were desirous of recasting the constitution of the Indian Empire. He was not willing to accept the designation of a "Leader of the Extremist Party," without the definitions and explanations, to go into all which the Court had no time. He was the author of a dramatic piece, the further representation of which was prohibited by the executive authorities; on this account he considered himself to be in their disfavour.

Ambu was a reader of the Vernacular Press, and took an interest in politics; Fansalkar was desirous, according to his own words, that "India should be absolute under the British Flag." The accused from their defence, appeared to believe that this "absolutism" might be hastened and advanced by the use of explosives; in this hope, they were supposed to have introduced the bomb into Satara. Mr. L. J. Apte, the Pleader from Poona, who had been brought down to defend the accused, showed a natural reluctance to press home some points in the narrative with all the force at his command. Still this much was apparent that hardly had this promising project been set afloat when the ardour of the promoters began to abate. With the bomb was a letter addressed to Fansalkar, who unhesitatingly assumed that it was intended for himself. It stated: "The minds of all of you appear to have been changed. Send us men who are willing to remain with us. Timid and careless persons should not be sent. Complete your contract by the 10th." While Fansalkar was in an uneasy state of mind owing to one Husenbi being sent to borrow a book from him, the name of which she had forgotten, news came of the Police having surrounded the house. What was to be done with the bomb? Ambu sent an urgent message to Fansalkar to come at once; but he showed very little alacrity in responding to this invitation. Odd that he should have waited half-an-hour before answering such an urgent call. The matter was debated between them; Ambu remembered a person who had left a bundle in her front-parlour. The police were called in. Kondi was suspected; Bhau was implicated on account of his being the spy who had given information; Mahadeo and Shripati came in as being unlucky enough to be found in the company of the accused about that time.

This was the defence story. The Pleader, not being a member of the local Bar, felt a certain reluctance to press it. The local pleaders, who had been retained at first for the defence, threw up their briefs at an early stage. As a pleader, Mr. Apte was reluctant to press very hard a charge against a member of his order. Kondi confessed to having placed the bomb; Mahadeo admitted having written the letter. They retracted the confessions subsequently, alleging that these were extorted from them by the Police by pressure. The method, said Mr. Ferrers, could hardly be signified by the name of torture; he argued that the confessions were voluntary, and were confirmed by other evidence. The accused were convicted; also Bhau, who had made a partial confession, but whose guilt was borne out by the other evidence. Bhau had often played the spy, and given false information. He had therefore a motive to manufacture a case, seemingly a true one. He had marked out for himself Fansalkar as his victim in order to secure this time the emoluments and the influence of a successful spy. Kondi and Mahadeo, who had to settle their accounts with their private enemies, he induced to abandon their designs, and to join in his more promising speculation of implicating Fansalkar, the tendencies of whose play had brought him into prominence.

After hearing arguments, their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarking that he had carefully read the Marathi letter which appeared to have been addressed to a "Leader of the Extremist Party."

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 14.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

71-08	Unwalla and P Tricumlal Jugjivan vs Bai Maneckbai widow M B Chothia. Part heard.
2-09	Mulla and M. Keshowji Devkaran vs Bai Kossur widow and others Thakerdas and
3-09	Tyabji D and Co Lalbhoy Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M.
4-09	Ardesher H D and Co Byramji Jehangirji vs Cooverbai widow Wadia G and Co.
18 09	Madhowji K and Co Dayaldas Damoder vs Walji Soonderji and others Dickshit D and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

709-09	Thakerdas and Co Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Knight and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and others Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

331-07	Smitham B and Co Mulla and M D Noronha and others vs Viscount de Wrem and others.

Commercial Cause.

899-08	Crawford B and Co Norman Macbeth and another vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. Thakordas and Co.

Long Causes.

293 09	Matubhoy J and M Jamiatram Jivanram vs. The Advocate General of Bombay and others. Bhaishanker K and G Mirza M and M.
572-09	Unwalla and P Damoder Callianji and Co a firm vs K Premji Nathu M B Chodhia.
967-07	Ardeshir H D and Co Soonderji Naranji vs Dhuncoribai widow and others Edgelow G W and Co.

For a Decree in Terms of Agreement.

23-03	Thakerdas and Co. Shariffbhoy Haji Devj vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ardeshir H D & Co.

Long Causes.

230-08	Kang and P Goolabchand Bharani a firm vs Choonibai widow Shamrao M and H.
406-09	Payne & Co Balchand Harakchand vs Shri Budeo Mills Ld and others Jehangir and S.
649-07	Bicknell M and R Maneckji Cawasji Petit vs Gannoo Sakoor and another Jehangir and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BRAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes,

25-05	Pestonji R K and Co Sorabji Jamshetji Sodawaterwalla vs Dayal Mulji Khunderao L and M.
40-09	Jamshedji R and D Fatechand Ruttonchand vs Hurchand Meghaji and others.
135-09	Raghavaya B and N A L A R the firm vs K M Kandasami Pillay and others. Tyabji D and Co.
518-09	Malvi H M and R Bhikhanchand Kanjalal vs Chandrabhan Shivram and others S B Mehta, Matubhoy J and M.
521-09	Dickshit D and S Madhowji Morarji vs Ranchordas Walji and others.
536-09	Pestonji R K and Co Bai Jivanbai widow vs Mukhadisrkhan Peerkhan and another.
649-09	Tyabji D and Co C Jiramdas and others vs Buldeshai Bhagirathvai.
654-09	Payne and Co Mulraj Khatau vs Rajaram Tukaram. Mansookial J and H.
662-09	Matubhoy J and M R D Sethna and others vs Lalubhoy Dharamchand and others.
704-09	Captain and V. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Mehta vs Jamshedji Carsetji Powwalla and other Unwalla B.
707-09	S A Tyabji Hormusji Ruttonji Umrigar vs Ruttonchand Keshavichand Chullay.
712-09	Jamshedji R and D Krastna Fatta and Coy vs Karimbhoy Ramji and another.
718-09	Malvi H M and R Messrs Runchodbhoy Maneckchand a firm vs Mahasukhram Ishwardas and another.
753-02	Jehangir G and B Andraw Y

GAIETY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH
AND
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st.
AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
Under the patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
IN AID OF THE
GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY
AND THE
SANATORIUM FOR CHILDREN
THE SPARKLING COMEDY.
MRS. CORRINGE'S NECKLACE
IN 4 ACTS.

Captain Mowbray ..... Commander D. F. Vines.
Colonel Jardine ..... Mr. Keith Roach.
David Cairn ..... Mr. Malcolm Hogg.
Jernjan (Detective) ..... Mr. E. J. Bolton.
Charles (Footman) ..... H. Stanley Kent.
Mrs. Gorringe ..... Mrs. Ashton Street.
Mrs. Jardine ..... Mrs H. Piers Dimmock.
Isabel ..... Mrs. Vines.
Vicky ..... Miss Sells.
Miss Potts ..... Mrs H. E. P. Nash.

PRICES.—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & Re. 1.
Boxes, Rs. 25.
Doors open, 8-30.
Commence at 9-30.
Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Warroonga, 1,608 tons Captain F. Johnson, sailed on Monday for the Persian Gulf etc. with a general cargo and 3 cabin and about 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Glenelg, 2,669 tons, Captain A Hart, will sail to-day for Negapatam, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quetta 4,941 tons Captain J. Anderson, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer King Robert, 2,514 tons Captain A. Rattray will sail to-day for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed on Monday for Karachi etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bezwada 3,270 tons, Captain J. G. Le Brocq, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a cargo of coal and general.

THE steamer Hydra, 831 tons Captain G. Kirseborn arrived in harbour on Monday from Bankok with a cargo of timber.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R M S Persens.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Haddleston...R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin... ...Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.... .. R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 13.

Africa.....1302 Chappel.....M M & Co
Ayuthia .....604 Curtis.....F F Campbell & Co
Britannia.....1969 Haise .....Bo & H S N Co
Bezwada..... .....3270 Le Brocq.....M M & Co
City of Calcutta ...4785 Miller .....K N & Co
Glenedon .....3018 Graham ... .
Hermisten.....2926 Bain .....W & A Graham & Co
Hydri.....831 Kirseborn...F F Campbell & Co
Naseri...911 LeMiere...P Gulf...12-9.....B & P S N Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton...London .....25-9 P & O Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb ..... B & P S N Co
Salf.....1445 ..... Bo & H S N Co
Strathendrick...2843...Stewart .....K Nixon & Co
Strathairly .....2783 McMahon .....W & A G & Co
Shah Nawaz.....2522 ....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Warroonga...1699 Johnson...Karachi...P Gulf M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 13.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	M Goa	20-9	J F & Co
C & R Rydal Hall	2139	Deaton	...Manchester	...23-9	K Nixon & Co
D & E Fakhri	2555	Revill	.....Mauritius	....N F	B & H S N Co
F Upada	3382	Stuart	.....N F	.....	M M & Co
G Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	E A Ports...	17-9	B & P S N Co
O Somali	1615	Greiwe	...Z'bar	.....	17-9 A Strandes
S King Robert	2514	Rattray	...Philadelphia	.....	14-9 R A Willis
P Weissenfels	3570	Reimirs	..K'chi	21-9	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Courland... ..760 Ebrahim...Repairing ...Bo S N Co Ld
Offside G
Hoseinee ...994 Jourdon ...Jeddah 16-9...B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hindu...3398 Swinson .....N F.....18-9 M M & Co
3 Lombardia...3323 Fileti Genoa 15-9 F & R S N Co
4 Ischia .....2481 Belsito..... Hongkong 17-9 Florio & R S N Co
5 Mohamadi .....1252 P Gulf...20-9...B & P S N Co
7 Dwarka ...759 Moxon . P Gulf . 16-9...M M & Co
Daldarch...3031 Pearson .....Antwerp .....14-9 J Finlay & Co Ld
13 Himalaya ..3700 Spécia...Shanghai 15-9...P & O Co
15 Hindoo.....3156 Groves .....K'chi ...18-9 J Finlay & Co Ld

M W D D

Badrie.....1613...Collimono .....Jeddah .....15-9... G Jeewajee & Co

H W P D

Ponani.....552 Hosein...B'nagar..... 15-9.....B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Bezwada s	Le Brocq.....	Calcutta Aug 22
	Hydra s	Kirseborn ...	Bankok Aug 17

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Blue Cross s	Storm	Mostyn Deep
	Linga s.....	Cutbush	Karachi &c
	Quelos s	Anderson.....	Calcutta
	Warconga s.....	Johnson	Persian Gulf &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Glenelg Hart for Negapatam.
" King Robert Rattray for Philadelphia.
The steamer Dwarka for Persian Gulf &c., began to load yesterday :—

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
30	Brazilian	Calcutta
Sept.		
	Clan Matheson	Liverpool

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 13.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—12 cases opium, P and O Company.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 11th Sept. 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10 ..... £16,200,000
Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 11th Sept. 1909, by Council Bills* ..... £ 9,803,727
" " By Gold..... £ nil
Balance to be remitted from 12th Sept. 1909, to 31st March, 1910..... £ 6,396,273

* Of this sum £2,803,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

PATHEPHONE
TALKING MACHINE,

the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

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"We have the pleasure to inform you that we took delivery of your goods on Saturday, 15th instant. We are glad to hear the public admiration of your Scientific Machine which encourages us for its sale at a near future. It is believed when people have heard the Pathephones once, they wont like any other which are comparatively defective in the sound. The sound which Pathephones give is simply marvellous and gives exact human sound. In short, we expect to have a grand sale of your machines."

The Best and yet the Cheapest.

Write to-day for catalogues to :—

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57, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Reliable Agents wanted everywhere.

FOR SALE.

I. PRINTING MACHINE.

Size Quad Crown, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

1 PRINTING MACHINE, Size Quad Demy, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

These machines may be inspected at the Electric Printing Works of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—1. Half the amount must be deposited immediately the purchase is decided, and the balance before removal.

2. Removal of the machine by the purchaser must be effected at his own cost within two days after purchase is decided.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is assured by a wise act by the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM,
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The Bombay Gazette.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1909.

AFGHANISTAN AND THE FRONTIER TRIBES.

A FEW months ago the Maliks of a half a dozen Pathan tribes, including the Zakka Khels whose iniquities were chastised last year, were exchanging amenities with the Commissioner of the Frontier Province at a Peshawar garden party. There had been no such assemblage at the border capital since Lord Curzon's historic Durbar seven years previously, and the occasion was made memorable by the presentation of a congratulatory address to Sir George Roos-Keppel on his appointment as Head of the Province and Warden of the Marches of North West Hindustan. This document was also a frank confession of past misdeeds, supplemented by profuse promises of future good behaviour. So far as the tribal sections domiciled within our sphere of influence are concerned, these pledges have not been broken, but in the regions beyond our administrative line and over the Afghan border there have been abundant indications recently that the old fanaticism is still unquenched, and that half a century of punitive expeditions has not cooled the fighting aspirations of the Pathan highlanders. The Frontier record for the past six months or so is a series of outrages by isolated parties of marauders in quest of adventures, anxious to test the new arms with which they have been equipped by the Persian Gulf gun-runners and the fatuous policy of the present Amir, and although the general body of the tribes have, so far, refrained from overt acts of hostility, their Maliks either cannot or will not restrain the young bloods, for whose raids, however, they are responsible under Frontier ethics. It is clear that if these provocations are continued the usual result will follow, and we shall be compelled to launch another expedition against the clans to whom the offenders belong and give them a fresh demonstration of the *lex talionis*, the only statute which runs on the border.

For a proper comprehension of the position it has to be remembered that under the Durand Agreement of some sixteen years ago, which divided the tribal territories between the Amir and us, our administrative responsibilities were extended to a line which bisects the Frontier Province. On the map the Indian boundaries join the North-West Marches with those of Afghanistan, but between them and our sphere of influence there is large tract of mountainous country which is the home of the independent Pathans who give no allegiance to us or Kabul. Similarly, on the Afghan side of the Durand demarcation there is a considerable expanse of tribal country, nominally under the control of the Amir, but whose will does not run there, save when enforced by the power of the bayonet, a form of coercion not favoured by the present ruler, who prefers a conciliatory policy to the ruthless methods of his predecessor. Those two areas are the storm centres of the North West Marches; experts in frontier meteorology can predict the advent of trouble by a consideration of what is occurring in them and at present indications of it are not lacking to those who can construe the signs. The Waziris, one of the most powerful of the Pathan clans, are the principal culprits in the recent violations of the border peace, and it is against them that action will have to be taken unless these outrages are atoned for by the payment of fines and pledges for better behaviour. But so long as that venerable and militant ecclesiastic, the Mullah Powindah, is supreme in their councils, there is not much probability of their submission being peacefully secured, for he is an avowed enemy of the Feringis and scorns all our protestations of friendship. A campaign in Waziristan would be a more serious undertaking than the Mohmand and Jakka Khel expedition of last year, and in the present restless condition of the trans-border tribes generally Government may well hesitate before launching operations that might produce a conflagration along the Frontier. For it has to be remembered that the Mullah Powindah's influence is not restricted to his own clan, as all the Pathans venerate him, and he has many adherents among the Amir's own subjects. Under these circumstances it might be difficult to apply to the Waziris the policy of segregation so successfully adopted to our opponents of last year, and moreover, as a result of the expansion of the Persian Gulf traffic in rifles and ammunition, all the tribes are now re-armed with modern weapons of precision which will be used on the first opportunity.

It is difficult to comprehend the real intentions of that elusive potentate, the Amir, in regard to this arms question, for while adhering closely to his predecessor's policy in all other respects, he has completely reversed it upon this important point. During Abdur Rehman's rule the possession of arms was restricted to the soldiery, and any infringements of his edicts were severely punished, for he recognised that the general arming of his subjects would be a menace to his own autocracy. But his son does not appear to be obsessed by these personal apprehensions, for he has not only encouraged the importation of foreign weapons and their sale to his people and the Pathan tribes along the Frontier, but according to the latest advices from Kabul, is now offering rifles of obsolete patterns from the State arsenals to whomsoever chooses to purchase them. It is impossible to obtain reliable figures regarding the volume of this traffic from Muscat and other ports on the Gulf littoral, but evidently it has been very considerable, as some weeks ago we were told that the local Afghan markets were glutted, that there had been a slump in prices owing to the cessation of the demand for rifles, and as a corollary to this announcement there came a short time afterwards a story of the seizure of consignments intended for purchasers on our side of the border. Afghanistan is not threatened by invasion either from us or its Northern neighbour, although the clauses of the Anglo-Russian Protocol relating to it are ineffective owing to the Amir's refusal to give his adherence to them. They are, as an examination of their provisions discloses, perfectly innocuous, and would place the future of King Habibullah's Dominions on a secure basis, but for some inscrutable reason although the Government of India are doubtless acquainted with his objections we are unable to procure his acceptance of the Treaty. Is it possible that he and his councillors are apprehensive of an attempt being made, when the resources of peaceful persuasions have been exhausted, to coerce him into recognising the conditions contemplated by this document? Of course, there is no such intention and we are reluctant to make the suggestion, but to what other cause is this feverish haste in arming his own subjects and the border Pathans ascribable? None of the good results, predicted as consequences of the Amir's visit to India two and a half years ago, have fructified, for instead of our relations having reached a closer and more amicable stage we are now confronted by an armed and suspicious Afghanistan, while the tribes beyond our administrative border, fully equipped for hostilities, are awaiting further developments in a situation that may well add to the other anxieties of the Government of India.

THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY. THE annual report for the past year, of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, has just been issued, its publication having been delayed by the collection of information, which it has proved difficult to obtain. This information, which concerns the subsequent careers of all the boys discharged from the Institution; during the last four years, is the most interesting in the volume. It provides a true test of the utility of the Institution; as the reformatory being an expedient devised to remove young criminals from the corrupt associations and influences of the prison and to lead them to return to habits of industry and honesty justifies or fails to justify itself according to the lives, which its inmates lead after their liberation. We are glad to see that the David Sassoon Reformatory survives the test well. During the four years, ending March 31st of this year, 229 boys were discharged, and of these only 19 have not been traced. Of the remaining 210, only eight are returned as having been re-convicted, while seventeen are unemployed. Thus, except in a very small proportion of cases, the boys have profited by the industrial training which they have received, and have taken to an honest and useful career. In a large number of cases it is rather curious to note the boys have not remained in that trade, which was taught them in the Institution, for it seems that as many as 91 are, for reasons unspecified, engaged in industries which are not taught in the Reformatory. These, however, are all getting a livelihood by honest means and therefore the main object of the Reformatory has been accomplished. It is also satisfactory to note that as the number of inmates, 230, did not increase during the year, the juvenile crime of the Presidency did not apparently advance beyond the average. The health of the boys appears to have been satisfactory and, although the surrounding locality was infested with plague, there was no case amongst the 218 boys who submitted to inoculation. Only one inmate was attacked—and he fatally—a boy who had refused to undergo the operation. There was a serious increase on the expenses of the Reformatory during the year amounting to Rs. 11,000. This was mainly due, it is explained, to the high cost of living and also improvements of the teaching staff and equipment of the workshops, and so apparently a large proportion of the increase may be expected to be permanent. Funds for the improvements mentioned were provided by Government, who presumably will be willing to make grants for the same purpose in future. Seeing how eminently successful the Reformatory has been, these expenses, which will make for its increased efficiency, need not be grudged, and it is satisfactory to see that Government are urging the Committee to submit proposals for the establishment of a ward for female juvenile offenders on the Manmala Tank Estate.

THE ENGLISH AS SIGHTSEERS. AN American has been expressing his views on the English as sightseers, and in that capacity they get little praise from him. He cites what we believe to be an excellent example of the average English holiday-maker and somewhat cleverly chooses to conduct him through a trip to three typical places. The first is Selborne, home of Gilbert White, the second Stoke Poges, the third Stratford-on-Avon, and in each the visitor finds disappointment. The picture is by no means untrue and is probably far more true than the majority imagine or are willing to acknowledge. Our national critic is of the opinion that the English sightseer is prone to expect that his outward eyes alone are to be attracted, for being a practical people, we are told, we have not cultivated the "historical imagination." The cause of this is found in the educational system, and certainly there are few who can look back to school-days to find history interesting except despite the method of teaching it endured. Speaking of this and his specimen tourist the critic says: "It is impossible to revive any interest in past times that are only known to modern men as strings of meaningless and uninspiring dates. He carries with him no general impressions of the pageant of the national history and so is unable to recall the life that was lived in Shakespeare's day or at any other period." From this to a comparison of the manners and methods of the American sightseer is but a short step. "The American people" we are told,—"men and women—have brought the art of pilgrimage to a fine point. They take a keen delight in the process and make their rounds, guide-book in hand, and armed with a very considerable knowledge of the historical periods and associations that cling round the places they visit. They are indeed saturated with history before they attempt to pay their visits, and when they do so they carry with them an amount of sympathetic interest and intelligently acquired knowledge that makes sightseeing one of the most fascinating of holiday occupations. They are not merely as delighted children who have wonderful things pointed out to them and who open their mouths and eyes in wonder. They see in all that is ancient glimpses of the life of the olden times." Bombay is promised in the near future a whole shipload of American sightseers who intend to "do" the place in the shortest time possible. Then will come another chance of seeing how far the truth agrees with the description and how far it confirms the word "rubber neck" which the Americans have invented especially to describe their tourists. For our part we think there are faults in both races. If the one sees too little because he lacks imagination, the other sees too much because the desire to see everything shows that there is a lack of that imagination which needs appreciation. Some of our coming visitors, no doubt, would really appreciate a visit to Agra and the Taj Mahal, others will be quite as satisfied with the hotel which bears its name and we should be surprised at none of the stories told when the shipload of sightseers returns to America.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 4-30 p.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE trial of Corporal Allen, who is under arrest in connection with the murder of Clapp, opened at Mussoorie on Monday.

IT is stated that the Headquarters of the 7th Division will be removed from Mussoorie to Ranikhet next year.

THE death is reported at Mussoorie from abscess on the liver of Mr. Crichton, late Manager of the Crown Brewery Company.

THE Mysore Durbar have approved of the elections of members for the Representative Assembly of the State from the Kolar, Kadur, Mysore and Hassan Districts.

THE United Provinces Government are framing rules under the Inland Steam Vessels Act VI. of 1884 to regulate the carriage of passengers in inland steam vessels within the territories of the Provinces.

IN the United Provinces Treasury officers and Bank of Bengal Agents have been informed that quarter and eighth rupees of the coinages of 1835 and 1840, when received into Treasuries, are not to be withdrawn from circulation and remitted to the Calcutta Mint—as appears to have been the practice lately,—but should be re-issued to the public provided they satisfy the conditions regarding weight, etc., laid down in the Civil Account Code.

THE Central Provinces and Berar Government Technical scholarships, tenable at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, are awarded annually to natives of the Provinces who are desirous of taking a course of technical training in textile industries at the Institute. Certain educational qualifications are required, and the scholarships which are tenable for three years ordinarily and may be extended to a fourth year, are of the value of Rs. 30 per month and Rs. 25 per month according to the qualifications of the selected candidates.

APPLICATIONS from all countries for British patents from January 1st to July 31st last, states a Parliamentary return just issued, totalled 17,869, compared with 66,303 for the corresponding period of last year.

THE figures for drunkenness in Ireland for 1908, says a Blue Book just pubished, compared with the average of such cases in the ten years preceding, show a decrease amounting to 12,841. The number of cases in 1908 was less than that in 1907 by 2,593.

THE draft Bill to improve the pensions to the dependants of British police-officers killed in the execution of their duty, Mr. Gladstone states is ready, but he is adding one or two other provisions, which are now under consideration.

A WARNING to mariners against sub-marine mines near Vladivostok was published recently in the *London Gazette*, though, the Russo-Japanese war ended nearly four years ago

MILITARY MATTERS.

Scouts and Boys' Brigades.

GERMANY AND THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

WITH a view to ascertaining how far the scheme of effecting a fusion between the various "Boys' Brigades" and Boy Scouts is possible, inquiries have been made not only at the headquarters of the several movements, but in other directions. The brigades, as was anticipated, consider the suggestion impracticable; in other quarters it is warmly commended. Not only was approval expressed because of the advantages mentioned in the letter, but other potent reasons were advanced. Of course, the stand taken by the various brigades is perfectly legitimate. They say their intentions were religious, their methods are religious, and their aims are religious. That advantages may result from the suggested amalgamation, they do not, in the least, deny, but with these they are not concerned. Their organisations have been formed to deal with boys on Church lines, and their sole desire is to train them to become loyal and useful members of the Church. The newer movement, however, is intended to make our growing youth physically fit mentally alert, and self-reliant in whatever sphere their lot may be cast. And so the two movements, being different in intention, it would at first sight appear there can be but little ground for seeking the amalgamation or co-operation suggested. Yet the benefits which would accrue from such a policy seem to be so numerous that it would be wise to follow the matter further before finally dismissing it as impracticable.

NEED FOR MORE WORKERS.

For what, after all, is the main point of difference? The religious question. Well, it has been possible to surmount this in other directions. The Army, the Navy, and the Auxiliary Forces contain members of every denomination, yet the Army itself, using the term in a general sense, is undenominational. Why not an undenominational boys' brigade which will contain everybody, having for its object the physical and moral improvement of our growing youth? The religious needs of soldiers and sailors are ministered to by the clergymen of their own particular faith; why not adopt the same policy in regard to boys? Surely it is conceivable that physical, mental and moral education can be conducted on broad secular lines, whilst religious instruction be imparted quite separately. It is admitted that one of the greatest difficulties with which the various brigades have to contend is that of finding a sufficient number of officers to undertake the work. The London Secretary of the Boy's Brigade informed our reptesentative that were it not for this difficulty he could immediately form fifty new companies in the metropolis alone. The same story is told by the other brigades. It becomes a matter of supreme interest to ascertain the cause of this dearth. As a rule the officers of the various brigades either conduct Bible-classes or engage in some other form of Church activity; they must all be professed members of their respective denominations. May not the cause for the dearth of officers be found in the form of these qualification? There are thousands of young men all over the country interested in the welfare of boys, who nevertheless are unattached to any particular church. They are managers of working lads' clubs, superintendents of athletic clubs, guardians to apprentices, and workers in employment agencies. But they will not mix in church matters. Would it not be well so to reorganise brigades as to sweep into their service all the splendid workers willing to serve! And a system such as above outlined would, in all probability, just bring this about. Let the officers be responsible for the physical and mental training of the lads, and to the clergymen be relegated the religous instruction.

ARMY MANOEUVRES.

When the troopers have finished their divisional exercises, on Salisbury Plain, probably about September 12, the four brigades will be formed into two nominal divisions. The Household Cavalry and the 1st Brigade, under General Allenby, will be attached to the Red force, i.e., the Aldershot Command (1st and 2nd Division), commanded by General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien. Their foes, the Blue army, under General Sir Arthur Paget, consisting of the 3rd and 4th Divisions, will have for their mounted troops the 2nd and 4th Cavalry Brigades, led by General Fanshawe. Officially considered, this year's Army manœuvres open on the 28th instant, but it will really be the 30th instant. General Sir John French will have his headquarters in Swindon. Meanwhile, there is, metaphorically, the sound of marching feet and the rumble of guns hurrying to war. The 4th Division under General Belfield, who are due to begin operations in their Berks manœuvre area on the 28th instant, are already assembling. Today the 11th Brigade, which forms part of the 4th Division, with their artillery, arrived at Churn, and have encamped there to-night. Others are on their way to the same rendezvous. The 4th Division is a widely-scattered command, and, unlike the troops at Aldershot, they have few opportunities of training together as an army in the field. The 3rd Division is better placed in that respect, the three brigades composing it being more frequently found working as a unit in manœuvres. They are now all on the Plain, and daily at work. It should be stated that, apart from the Regular cavalry which is to be used for strategic purposes, the local Territorial troops (Yeomanry) of Bucks, Berks, Oxford, and elsewhere, will supply the infantry with the necessary divisional cavalry, during the coming operations. With no other object than to point out the interest some of our neighbours really feel and take in our military operations, it may be mentioned that there were on the Plain quite half a score of German officers living in private quarters in a Wilts village, who daily watched the recent training of the London Territorials. Others, who, although in mufti, are obviously officers keenly noting the work and the coming and going of our Regular troopers, gunners, and linsemen.

LARGEST FORCE IN TRAINING.

Next month there will be assembled for combined war training the largest force of Regular troops got together for that purpose, in a long time, in England. There are to be four infantry divisions, two divisions of cavalry, and the whole body will have their requisite complement. Artillery, Royal Engineers, Telegraphists, Army Service Corps Royal Army Medical Corps, etc. Their total strength were they mobilised, would swell to nearly 100,000 men but for more Army manœuvre it is unlikely the muster will be more than 60,000. But even that is a large army, and far stronger than anything usually seen in our Regulars' field operations. It can be stated and the facts bear no dispute, that at last, tomorrow or to-day, England has at least six divisions, each of which has been thoroughly drilled and is perfectly equipped ready for campaign service. These include the above indicated and two others; not quite exhausts the total of the small Army at home.

Already a portion of the four divisions and the cavalry are making ready for their September manœuvres. Some six months ago a great block of land was duly scheduled under the Army Manœuvres' Act as necessary for use by the troops in their combined training operations. The district in question reaches up into Warwickshire to as far south as Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire. On the west it includes Gloucester and Bath, and upon the east Oxford, Reading, and Basingstoke. The forces engaged will be under the command of the Inspector-General, Sir John French. He will have his headquarters at Swindon.

The cavalry, under General Douglas Haig, are now busy, working out brigade practical schemes. Next week they proceed to Lambourne Downs. The four infantry divisions which have been referred to are the 1st and 2nd Aldershot Command Divisions, the 3rd Division Southern Command, and the 4th Division, Western.

GERMANY AND THE TERRITORIALS.

"Everything considered, England was never nearer having a useful Army than she is to-day," writes in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* "an old Prussian officer," who recently visited a Territorial camp. The writer says it may be worth while to point out the difference between the Volunteers and the Territorials, as the view prevails in many quarters that Great Britain has, since the Boer War, corrected none of the defects of her Army. The writer confesses that he himself was inclined to the same opinion after witnessing the exercises of the British Regular troops, but he has changed his view since he has seen Mr. Haldane's creation. He says the South African War disclosed the defects of the Volunteers even to their blindest admirers, but the Unionist Government then in power avoided interference with the favourites of the influential middle class. Mr. Haldane, he continues, was never a soldier, but has great discernment, and sought information from experts. He admires the German army, and endeavoured to learn as much in Germany as possible. His idea of the formation of the Territorials met with violent opposition, most of which, however, was ascribable to party politics. The writer continues: "Now I have had an opportunity, through my visit to a Territorial camp, of convincing myself that Lord Roberts under-estimated what had been and is being achieved in connection with Army reform. The wonderful quiet and order were striking when compared with the disorder and noise of former Volunteer camps. It was a battalion of engineers under canvas. Outside the camp the recruits were engaged, under the command of numerous officers, in laying field telegraphs and searching for damaged portions of wire. Everywhere within the camp there was active movement. On one spot soldiers were learning to ride under the instruction of a gigantic, grey-headed sergeant. The horses were excellent, but had the default of being to heavy for the young fellows, some of whom were only 17. Several of them were thrown when jumpling obstacles, but were soon up to try their luck again. Exercises in line squad followed, and, although naturally lacking the precision of Regulars, it was absolutely incredible that most of these men had mounted a horse for the first time only a week before.

Other parts of the camp were devoted to signalling and driving instruction, while the men not detailed to squads were fulfilling camp duties. No one was idle. Without rest or pause, drill proceeded everywhere, and with all this there was not an oath, a shout, or abuse. The picture was in the highest degree instructive. Britons have absolutely no reason to keep the Terriers camps from foreigners' observation. This camp was an honour to any army."

The writer remarks that it may be asked how is the maintenance of this model discipline and order explainable, and the answer, he says, is the fact that the "Terriers" are really willing young men. Besides, they would be punished if they fell into similar indiscipline as reigned among the Volunteers. He adds, however, that the principal reason is the exemplary way in which they were handled. The relations are excellent, and the relations between officers and men could not be better. At the singsong in the canteen during the evening the writer, with surprise, remarks that even officers participated, but he never noticed a single case wherea soldier eas respect on thit account. It required a sharp eye to distinguish the Regular from the Territorial officers. He heard the old sergeant riding-instructor speaking to a recruit who had been thrown, saying, "Don't take it to heart, lad; do you think I have never been thrown! You'll soon stick to the saddle like a cat." The recruit's eyes were full of gratitude.

An Army that works together in this way must be successful, concludes the writer. "It goes without saying that Regular soldiers cannot be created with a fortnight's training yearly, but I am convinced that Mr. Haldane's desire to make of the Territorials an excellent second line on which the Regulars can rely is being fulfilled."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The death is reported of Captain Jackson, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, at Camp Maluakhan, on the 11th of September.

Major Vincent, 6th Dragoons, will be appointed a Professor at the Indian Staff College in January next when Lieutenant-Colonel Shea vacates.

Lieutenant Wightwick, 21st Punjabis, is appointed to the Bombay Political Department.

On vacating employment in the Public Works Department, Lieutenant, Collins, R.E., is posted to the Military Works, 9th Division.

Lieutenant Donaldson, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lieutenant Joll, 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 48th Battery at Athlone.

On return from leave Captain Affleck Graves, R.E., is posted to the Military Works, Rawalpindi Division.

A Military Board assembles at Simla at the end of the month with Major F. Hyslop, 2nd King's (Liverpool) Regiment as President for the examination of candidates from the Simla Volunteer Rifles for proficiency certificates.

The Central Provinces Government have deputed Captain D. N. Anderson, I.M.S., to undergo a course of instruction at the Central Research Laboratory at Kasauli.

On return from leave about 5th October 1909, Mr. E. G. Colvin will resume his appointment as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Pinhey, who is at present officiating, will revert to the post of Resident at Gwalior. Sir C. S. Bayley will, on return from leave early in December, resume his appointment as Resident at Hyderabad. Mr M. F. O'Dwyer who is at present officiating as Resident, will, on relief, take leave.

THE GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

UNPRECEDENTED SCALE.

Airship under War Conditions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

A telegram from Karlsruhe states that the Emperor has arrived there for the manœuvres. Replying to an address, His Majesty said that a German army constituted a rock of bronze on which peace would be built. It would preserve a place in the world befitting Germany.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

One hundred and twenty thousand men, 9,100 horses and 540 guns will be engaged in the German manœuvres, these numbers being without precedent. The feature of operations will be the participation of a military airship fitted with wireless telegraphy. Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Bruce Hamilton and Mahmud Shefket Pasha will be the guests of the Emperor.

SPAIN'S WAR.

The Catalonian Disturbances.

ANARCHISTS EXILED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

As the result of the recent disturbances in Catalonia, thirteen anarchists have been exiled and several imprisoned, including Ferrer, who was implicated in the attempt at the marriage of King Alfonso. A large number of Municipal authorities, including the Mayors, have been dismissed.

The policy of the Spaniards at Melilla in burning the Moorish villages is having the most salutary results. Many of the most important Kebdana tribes have come in to declare allegiance to Spain.

THE SEARCH FOR THE POLES.

Charge of Theft against Peary.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Dr. Hansen has given the Copenhagen journal *Politiken* a remarkable story, furnished by Dr. Cook, to the effect that when he returned starving to the depot of provisions, arms and ammunition he had established at Annatek, he found the depot in the possession of a man whom Peary had placed there, and who for many months had been bartering his stores to the Eskimos.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

Captain Scott starts on another expedition to the Antarctic next August. The main objects will be to reach the South Pole and to explore King Edward's Land. Captain Scott will use dogs, ponies and motor sledges. He appeals for funds to complete his equipment to a total of £40,000.

ACCIDENT AT MANŒUVRES.

Horses Stampede over Sleeping Troops.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

During the Austrian manœuvres, two hundred horses were frightened by searchlights and stampeded. They galloped over sleeping troopers, injuring fifty. It is reported that twelve have succumbed to their injuries. A score of horses broke their legs and had to be slaughtered.

THE BRESCIA AVIATION WEEK.

List of Prize Winners.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

At the Brescia aviation meeting yesterday, the American Curtiss, won the Grand Prix of £1,200, travelling fifty kilometres in 49mins. 24 secs. He also won the starting prize.

The Frenchman, Rougier, won the height prize of £200, attaining a height of 380 feet.

Mr. Wright's pupil, an Italian lieutenant named Calderara, won the kilometre prize and passenger prize.

Messrs. Rougier and Curtiss have been inundated by offers of engagements at prices rivalling those paid to Signor Caruso.

The Belgian aviator Van Damme, while travelling on a biplane at the Tournai meeting, fell from a height of eighty feet and broke a foot and some ribs.

GOLF UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Premier's Protection from Suffragettes.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

Mr. Asquith, while golfing at Littlestone yesterday, was attended by a bodyguard of six police, who followed him closely to protect him from the suffragettes.

THE LIBERAL LEAGUE.

Probable Dissolution.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Liberal League will probably be dissolved.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 12.

The P. and O. S. N Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day, and the s.s. "China" left for Colombo and Australia at 6 p.m. to-day.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

Mr. Macara's Remarks.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

Mr. Charles Macara, writing to the *Times* calls attention to the valuable information contained in a voluminous report of the Sixth International Cotton Congress which is now being issued, and to the useful work of the Federation in bringing the cotton interests of the world into line. He dwells on the close bond of sympathy between the Federation and the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, and says that statistics collected by the latter, giving authentic information with regard to the condition, growth and supply of cotton and textile staples throughout the world, will be published in time. Mr. Macara points out the services which the Federation has rendered in organising short time. He declares that it would be suicidal to abandon this policy until the industry has been brought to healthier conditions.

NAVAL ACTIVITY IN AMERICA.

Building a Dry Dock at Hawaii.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

A contract has been signed at Washington for the construction of a large naval dry dock at Hawaii.

LORD KITCHENER'S DEPARTURE.

Farewell to India.

THANKS TO PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADURA, SEPTEMBER 12.

Lord Kitchener embarked at Tuticorin at 4-30 p.m. to-day. On leaving he said to a correspondent: "Wherever I go I shall always retain a deep and warm interest in India, its people and its Army." General Birdwood accompanied Lord Kitchener to Tuticorin and saw him off in the mail boat to Colombo.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 13th September, from H. E. Lord Kitchener to Mr. Stewart Wilson Director-General of Post Offices:—"Before leaving India I must wire to convey to you my most grateful thanks for all the kind assistance which has been given me by your Department, which has insured my last journey as all others being made as comfortable and as little serious as possible. I shall be grateful if you will kindly inform all concerned how much I have appreciated all that has been done for me."

I understand that Lord Kitchener has sent a similar message of thanks to the Director-General of Telegraphs and the President of the Railway Board.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

Visit to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh who arrived in Simla last night, paid a formal visit to the Viceroy to-day. Major Wilson, Military Secretary, is with him.

SERIOUS FIREWORKS EXPLOSION.

Many Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

A serious fireworks' explosion took place in Calcutta at three in the morning on Sunday. A number of persons were letting off fireworks in Foolbhagan of Anthony Bagan Lane, when something known as a *tubri* exploded and, the fire falling into two basketsful of fireworks, the lot exploded simultaneously. Eight persons present, known to be injured, were sent to the Medical College Hospital, Three were admitted of whom two died two hours after admission. Of the remaining five two died at their homes and the remainder three are in a precarious state. It is believed that many more were injured.

THE KASHMIR ROAD.

Three Bad Slips.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The state of the Kashmir road is more serious than was at first reported, there being three bad slips. Strenuous efforts are being made to clear it, however, and it is hoped that the Maharajah, who is on his way up from Jammu to-day, will be able to pass. The mails are being got through with difficulty.

LANDSLIP ON KALKA ROAD.

Exaggerated Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

With reference to a sensational report which has found publication, the only landslip so far reported from Kasauli is one which occurred on the 10th instant when a couple of huts comprising a small halting station on the road from Kalka collapsed down the khud, carrying with them some twelve coolies, also Sergeant-Major Rea, of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, who had taken refuge there from the rain.

Sergeant Major Rea's body was recovered the same day and brought in to Kasauli and the other bodies have also been found. There appears to be no truth whatever in the story that any lady is missing, nothing of the kind having been reported either to the Commissioner or to the local Government.

A SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET.

(FROM OUR CORRSPONDNT.)

FARIDPUR, SEPTEMBER 13.

A case is to be disposed of in the Magistrates' Court to-morrow in which Peary Mohan Roy (lately printer of *Ladhya*) and Satish Chatterjee, of Barisal are being prosecuted, the former as printer and the latter as author of a seditious pamphlet *Swadesh Shed*, issued some time since from the Shanti Press at Madaripur. The accused have tendered apologies.

POONA ISLAMIA SCHOOL.

Prize Distribution Ceremony.

THE GOVERNOR ON MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 13.

This evening the annual distribution of prizes to students of the Islamia School was held at the Anjuman Islam building. The building and the approaches to the same were decorated with foliage and bunting, while the students themselves presented a smart appearance in their holiday attire. His Excellency Sir George Clarke, who had kindly consented to distribute the prizes, was, on arrival, received by the Committee. The report of the school was then read, at the conclusion of which H. E. the Governor, addressing them, said:—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

"This is the first Mahomedan school that I have visited and I am glad of the opportunity of showing alike my deep interest in the cause of education and my earnest wish for the progress of your community. It is a most encouraging fact that in only two years the number of pupils in the Islamia School has risen from 40 to 332. I cordially agree that these figures prove the desire of Mahomedan parents for the education of their children and they re-enforce other indications that your community is beginning to understand the vital need of education in order that it may attain its proper position among the peoples of India. It is particularly gratifying to note the large number of girls under instruction here, because the uplifting of women is an essential part of any movement towards nationhood. You wish to make the school a model of high efficiency, strict discipline and, above all, of self-help and self-reliance. That is a high and worthy ideal. A school in which there is no discipline is worse than useless, for the training of men and women, capable of discharging the manifold duties of life—duties towards their children, towards their fellow men and women and towards their country. Cherish always the high ideals you have set before yourselves, but do not be discouraged if they cannot all be attained in two years.

"You rightly point out your difficulties and you invite my attention to the "double language difficulty" as an "important educational problem." I hope you do not think that I am not perfectly well aware of this difficulty. I only wish I could see my way clear to the "immediate removal" for which you ask. The solution of the problem may to some of you seem absolutely simple, Establish separate Urdu schools wherever there is a Mahomedan population and create a large central training school for the supply of highly qualified Urdu speaking teachers. Then the difficulty would disappear, Unfortunately, the practical aspects of the matter are not so simple as I tried to explain in the Legislative Council. Government are determined to spread elementary education which has been too much neglected, as far as the means permit. They are willing to permit districts to charge themselves, if they so desire, with a very small local tax for educational purposes as proposed by a distinguished member of your community. But we are not prepared to increase taxation nor would we permit the small pressure to be brought upon a district in a matter which must be left solely to the decision of the people. It follows that we have only limited funds at our disposal and I need not say that there are many other claims upon these funds and that in matters of education we must be just to all communities alike. Now it is true that the double language difficulty presses specially upon Mahomedans, but it is a difficulty which arises wherever a group of children speaking one vernacular finds itself in the midst of a population which speaks another. Your special case arises from the fact that Mahomedans, except in Sind, are very widely scattered throughout the Presidency. As you are aware we endeavour to open Urdu schools whenever an adequate number of Mahomedans demand them. But in the Northern Division two-thirds of the Mahomedan school children are sent to the vernacular schools. For these reasons I do not see any way to secure the entire and immediate removal of the language difficulty, but you may be sure that we shall do all in our power to mitigate its effects by degrees.

"As regards the importance of securing qualified teachers I entirely agree with you and the arrangements which Government proposes for meeting this need in Bombay city must prove that we perfectly realize the necessity for an increase of trained teachers. Personally I attach special importance to the quality of the teaching in elementary schools or in higher institutions, and I think that quality has been perhaps too much sacrificed to quantity in India. You say that it is you firm conviction that a trustworthy supply of teachers for Urdu schools cannot be secured without the establishment of an Urdu training college. I may remind you that in the existing training colleges Urdu speaking Mahomedans are taught a certain amount of Urdu. In separate classes it may be possible to develop this system further, but it must always be remembered that the devotion of too much time to Urdu may have the effect at handicapping a boy if in after-life when a knowledge of vernacular may be necessary for his practical success. Similarly, if a class of purely Urdu masters were established it could not be interchangeable with the teaching service generally and its prospects would be limited with the necessary result of discouragement.

"Meanwhile I am inclined to think that as education spreads among Mahomedans and as more of them show willingness to adopt the teachers' profession and to be trained in existing schools, the difficulty of which you complain will certainly become steadily less. In any case I cannot promise funds for the establishment of a separate Urdu training college, having regard to our undertaking in respect of Bombay City where elementary education is in great need of development.

"In conclusion, I wish to say a few words to the pupils and prize-winners and I regret that they cannot be spoken in Urdu, but I suffer from a language difficulty as well as the Islamic School. There is a short passage in the Koran which I hope is indelibly impressed upon your minds. 'Give unto him who is of kin to thee his reasonable due and also to the poor and the stranger, this better for those who seek the face of God and they shall prosper.' If you grasp the full meaning of these words and act upon it in your lives you will all grow up to be good and happy citizens, kindly and courteous in dealing with all about you and ready to sacrifice yourselves and to work for the general welfare of your community and of your great country."

BUDDHA'S RELICS.

Protest against Removal from India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Punjab Hindu Sabha are protesting against the removal of Buddha's relics from India.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE SCHEME.

German Press Views.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

THE "Berliner Tageblatt," commenting upon Mr. Asquith's statement on Imperial defence, predicts that the debates in the overseas Parliaments regarding the Imperial Defence Conference proposals will be excited and lengthy, and objections will be raised to the new programme. It denies that in any case there will be particular anxiety in Germany regarding the reorganisation of the British Imperial defences. "Great Britain's turning to her colonies for assistance" is, it adds, "a sympton of exhaustion."

The "Lokal Anzeiger," another Berlin journal, interprets Mr. Asquith's reference to the approaching co-operation of the dominions and the motherland as indicating an intention to parade Great Britain's power before the eyes of foreign countries.

THE CONFERENCE PROPOSALS APPROVED.

THE DREADNOUGHT OFFER.

SPEECH BY MINISTER FOR DEFENCE.

The Minister for Defence (Mr. J. Cook), speaking yesterday regarding the results achieved by the Imperial Defence Conference on naval matters, said:—"The new agreement may be regarded as marking our arrival at naval maturity, and if the fusion had nothing else to its credit, and it has a great deal, the outcome of the 'Dreadnought' offer amply justifies its existence. The result is that we jointly accept responsibility for naval defence in the Pacific, leaving Great Britain free to concentrate her efforts in the North Sea. We shall, therefore, make a weighty and substantial addition to the defensive units of the Empire. We have been twitted with offering a gift which was not welcome in the shape of a 'Dreadnought,' but it will now be seen that the form of gift is as near the original as any one would desire. It opens up a new era for us and especially for our Australian seamen. I don't know personally what the proposals are respecting control, but it is quite evident that the difficult problem of the unified control of the navy in time of war and our local control in time of peace has been satisfactorily arranged. In time of war there can be only one Navy with one control, and one discipline, and as far as possible one type of ship. When these have been secured, then behind it all we want the same spirit and tradition which have in the past made the Empire mistress of the seas. We shall have to begin at once to prepare for the new condition of things. We shall need a Naval Training School of first class quality, in which our naval cadets may be trained to the same standards as those at home. He shall thus be able to open to our young men a career in the Navy, and by the Navy I mean the entire British Navy. One of the fundamental principles of this education will be that it shall fit those undergoing it for any position anywhere where the Union Jack flies. The boats, weapons, and men should be interchangeable throughout. From this view of the matter we shall not merely be shouldering a great and grave responsibility, but possessing ourselves also of great privileges and opportunities."

Referring to the Imperial General Staff Mr. Cook said:—"We for the first time are about to become really responsible for our defence. This will involve a much larger cost, and when the proposals of the Government are completed our expenditure for defence will have risen from a paltry 5s. per head to anything between 10s. and 12s. 6d. per head. It will still be a very modest amount composed with the amount provided by various countries of the world, but at the same time it is a very marked advance for us."

SIR JOHN FORREST'S ESTIMATE.

Melbourne, August 29.

Whether the actual expenditure will be incurred during the present financial year in connection with the new naval scheme has not yet been decided by Cabinet. It is probable, however, that as soon as Colonel Foxton returns a Bill will be introduced to give effect to the arrangement that he has made with the Admiralty.

The Federal Treasurer (Sir John Forrest) anticipates that the total capital expenditure will be between three and four millions.

OPPOSITION FROM AUSTRALIAN LABOUR LEADER.

Melbourne, August 29.

The Leader of the Federal Labour Party Mr. A. Fisher, strongly disapproves of the naval arrangement made by the Imperial Defence Conference, as outlined by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons. Mr. Fisher states that as far as he can see it only amounts to an improved Imperial Squadron for Australia, and if that be so it would, he said, be entirely opposed to the policy of his Party, and also, he thought to public sentiment in Australia. His Government had proposed to have an Australian Navy, not in name only but in actual fact. It was to be under Australian control but it could have combined with the British Fleet in times of emergency. If the new proposal, he continued, meant an improved British Squadron for the defence of the Commonwealth a huge national blunder had been made. If it meant a great contribution by the Commonwealth towards the creation of an Australian Navy by the home country it was less to be condemned but it still was not a correct policy. Any attempt to build up a fleet or army out of loan money would, he concluded, end in national disaster, because it would kill the pride of the people. He did not think the people of Australia would for one moment countenance a borrowing policy for defence.

STATEMENT BY CARDINAL MORAN.

Sydney, August 29.

Cardinal Moran said to-day that the controversy had ranged round the "Dreadnoughts." In this Australian patriots seemed to have won a victory. It was the duty of Australian patriots who sought to strengthen the Empire to attend to their own country. What had amused him during the controversy, and he claimed to be as loyal an anybody, was the statement made by Imperialists that the establishment of an Australian fleet would mean cutting the painter. Now these ardent extremists had found, and acknowledged it, that the beginning of an Australian Navy would strengthen the Empire, as of course it would. He objected entirely to Empire Day. What he would like to see would be an Australian Day, when steps could be taken to instil loyalty to their land and a belief in its future and resources into the minds of the young, and to impress their thoughts with a knowledge of its freedom and liberties.

Marine Losses.

The losses sustained by underwriters through shipping disasters during the present month are estimated at £1,000,000.

THE LATE MR. LAWLEY.

General Sympathy.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 13.

Sir Arthur Lawley writes as follows to the *Madras Mail*:—"May I though the medium of your columns give expression of regret which is felt by my wife and myself on account of our inability to acknowledge adequately the wonderful manifestation of sympathy which has been universally extended us in our time of sorrow from all parts of the Presidency and the kindness which has been shown to us on all sides in all ways. If we are as yet unable to express our thanks to each one individually who has been eager to helpin our dark hour, it is not, indeed, for any want of gratitude on our part. Lady Lawley and I have been profoundly touched and greatly helped by the generous sympathy which we have received and desire to epress, however inadequately, our sincere gratitude therefor."

THE "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST."

AT Bow Street Police Court, on August 26, before Mr. Curtis Bennet, the now notorious paper known as the "Indian Sociologist" was again the subject of criminal proceedings, when Guy Alfred Aldred, of the Bakunin Press, Stanlake-road, Shepherd's Bush, was charged on a warrant with printing and publishing a seditious libel in that journal. As recently as July 23 last, Arthur Fletcher Horsley, of Manor Park, was convicted at the Old Bailey of a similar offence, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the first division, while Aldred has now been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the first division.

Mr. A. H. Bodkin prosecuted on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and in opening the case, said it was a prosecution which would disclose some very serious matters in regard to the dissemination of seditious printing in this country and elsewhere. The offence was done deliberately by the defendant after warning not only as a printer, but as a writer. Aldred held anarchistic views, as appeared from the issue of August, 1909, in respect of which the prosecution had been undertaken, and he was a person who was known as the associate of anarchists in London. Apparently he was a person who had, or thought he had, some journalistic capacity. The "Indian Sociologist" was, proceeded Mr. Bodkin, described as the organ of freedom and of political, social and religious reform. It would be quite clear from the evidence that for some time past, possibly as long as six months, Aldred had been in correspondence with Krishnavarma, the editor of the paper, who resided in Paris.

In May, June, and July of this year the paper was printed by Horsley, who was arrested and tried and sentenced on the same day as Dhingra was sentenced. Prominence was given to trial and to the remarks of the Lord Chief Justice in passing sentence, and thus any person who after that date did what Horsley had done had the most ample and open warning that this sort of printing and publication of seditious matter could not be regarded as otherwise than committing a very serious breach of the law. The prosecution of Horsley was begun on July 17, and at that time apparently no attempt had been made to print the August number of the "Indian Sociologist." Therefore there must have some communication between the defendant and Krishnavarma which resulted in that continuity being maintained. The August number had precisely the same heading as the other numbers, which would be put in in evidence, and the paper was still edited in Paris.

Counsel then detailed the steps taken by the authorities after the issue of the "Indian Sociologist," on August 20, and the seizure of the defendent's premises of 336 copies. The defendant made a statement to the effect that he had had printed 1,500 copies but he declined to say who printed them. It was quite clear he had not printed them himself, because his residence was only a small one. He further said that 1,000 of the copies had been sent to Krishnavarma, in Paris; therefore he had kept 500 and sold about 40, There should be about 460 left, but apparently fewer than 400 were found. As it would be proved, he had sold the copies at the rate of a penny apiece for his own benefit. The publication's contents on many pages were redolent of sedition. The first column, although not signed, was clearly by Krishnavarma. One had only to compare it with the literery style of a letter under his signature. The article introduced Dhingra's crime in such a way as, counsel submitted, was to put it in the light of an example to others and to all who might read the particular publication. The article stated: —

The name of Madar Lal Dhingra will go down to posterity as that of one who sacrificed his life . . . on the altar of an ideal. His statement and conduct, which are conspicuous for courage, truth, and patriotism, put him on the very highest plane of the heroes of the world's struggle for freedom. Standing alone, and defying the tyranny of tyrannical Britain, Dhingra appeals to us as one of the most remarkable figures in Indian history. . . . His declaration of faith as embodied in his statement, in which he advocates the emancipation of his country, will undoubtedly be circulated amongst Indian Nationalists as a holy tract and henceforth let any one mention Dhingra's name at an independent meeting and the meeting will be upon its feet.

The independent meeting, counsel explained, was a meeting of those who were connected with the movement for the subversion of British rule in India by any means directed against prominent individuals, individually and collectively.

A paragraph, over the initials "G. A. A.," stated: "Were Krishnavarma to come to London he would be arrested for sedition. This paper is suppressed in India; it is prosecuted at home. I am not identified with the propaganda of Krishnavarma, and do not share his ideals. I have undertaken the printing and publication of the paper in defence of a free Press."

Chief Inspector McCarthy, Scotland Yard, said that on Wednesday the defendant appeared upon a High Court summons before Mr. Justice Hamilton in Chambers, and the present proceedings were sanctioned. The witness added that on Wednesday night he executed the warrant of arrest, and he produced several letters and postcards dealing with his business which were handed to him by Aldred, these including a communication signed by Krishnavarma and dated April 1 last. The defendant also produced 369 copies of the August issue of the "Indian Sociologist." When charged at Bow Street, Aldred said he had printed 1,500 copies and sent 1,000 to Paris.

At the close of the Inspector's evidence the hearing was adjourned. Bail was fixed in two sureties of £50 and the defendant in £100.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.

Repair of the Breach.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 13.

It was found impossible to repair the breach on the East Coast line so as to re-open through-communication on 11th, but it is hoped to pass down the mail for Calcutta through to-morrow evening.

JAGGAMPET POLICE TORTURE CASE.

Four Policemen Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Sessions Judge of Godavery delivered judgment in the case of police torture against Sub-Inspector Mahomed Khyrati, the head constable, and two other constables attached to the Jaggampet Police Station, for wrongful confinement and culpable homicide not amounting murder. The Sub-Inspector was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, the head constable to seven years, the constables to four years each. The facts are that while eliciting information, they thrashed and beat the accused in Jaggampet severely; one accused died and the other attempted to commit suicide.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The 1st Cameronians leave Cawnpore on 12th December for Bloemfontein, South Africa, arriving at Durban on 28th December.

The 1st Essex Regiment leave Sitapur on 6th November for Quetta, arriving on 8th November.

The 5th Light Infantry leave Fort William, Calcutta, on 17th November for Nowgong, arriving on 20th November.

The 88th Carnatic Infantry leave St. Thomas' Mount on 14th November for Fort William, Calcutta, arriving on 17th November.

The 8th Hussars leave England on 29th September for Lucknow, arriving on 21st October.

The 1st Royal Dragoons leave Lucknow on 18th October for Muttra, arriving on 10th November.

RHODESIAN GOLD-FIELD.

Big Rush in the Abercorn District.

A TELEGRAM, dated Bulawayo, August 6th says:—All roads in Rhodesia lead to-day to the Abercorn district, and crowds of prospectors, engineers and their assistants are either on the spot or hastening there, with the object of pegging off claims on the newly discovered "banket" line. Thousands of claims have already been staked out, and the rush shows no signs of abating. Probably it has not even yet begun in real earnest, as each day brings news of the strike formation being proved to extend for greater distances.

The Abercorn "banket," and all it will mean to the country, is the chief topic of conversation in Rhodesia. This is no mere prospectors rush or rumour. All the energies and resources of the largest companies, as well as of all syndicates and private individuals, are being spent in the task of securing ground, or options on the ground, in the new fields. These include the representatives of the Consolidated Gold Fields, who were the first comers, and who have secured very extensive holdings, Mr. Abe Bailey, Messrs. Weil Bros., Mr. R. R. Hollins, and other Johannesburgers, Willoughbys, the Mashonaland Agency, and other local companies.

Recent developments in the Shamva Mine, whose unusual formation and values first attracted attention to the new district, and the probabilities of many similar important mines on the same strike, would seem to indicate that the whole discovery is of such vast importance and magnitude as to change all previous conceptions as to Rhodesia's capacity as a gold producer.

So far back as April a Reuter telegram from Bulawayo stated that a big find of gold was reported from the Abercorn district, where, it was stated, prospecting on the Lone Star Hill had disclosed what was described as "practically a mountain of gold-bearing reef, estimated to be 70ft. wide, and to contain two million tons." The assays, it was further stated, gave 15 dwts. It was announced at the same time that the Consolidated Goldfields had acquired an option on the property.

Since then further paragraphs have appeared in our columns from time to time foreshadowing extensive developments, among other statements, it may be remembered, being one by Dr. Hans Sauer, at a meeting in London some weeks ago, to the effect that news had reached him of important discoveries in Rhodesia

CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS' ACQUISITIONS.

For some months past reports of highly promising gold discoveries in the Abercorn district of Mashonaland have been current. These are now fully confirmed by the statements which are being made by various visitors, who can be fully relied upon. It is no longer a secret that a most important banket goldfield has been discovered, which gives every appearance of being of very great value.

It was towards the end of last year that the discovery was first made, by Messrs. Gaynor and McAndrew, two well-known prospectors, who disposed of certain of their holdings to Messrs. Signer and Blackwell, of Salisbury. These gentlemen at once set to work, and soon found that they had got hold of something on an unusually big scale. In February they approached the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, with the view to disposing of their claims to them. That company, after an inspection by Messrs. Piper and McDonald, secured options, and have since been steadily prospecting and developing them. The results are said to be remarkably good. In three tunnels, so it is reported, the ore body has been found, in no case narrower than 50ft. and reaching considerably more than 100ft. in one, while the value over there great widths is highly payable.

Realising the value of discovery, the Consolidated Goldfields have been quietly acquiring every claim they could pick up on the line of reef, and have now secured, by purchase and pegging, some five to six miles on the strike formation, or about 1,000 claims. These they are steadily prospecting, with what must be successful results, for they are still buying claims at high prices.

There would seems to be no repetition of earlier premature booms about this and though no details are yet forthcoming from the Goldfields office, there is every reason to believe that the discovery gives promise of being a most valuable one. The general opinion is that it is far and away the most important gold formation yet found in Rhodesia. The Consolidated Goldfields must be given credit for not booming it in any way. They have been quietly at work proving its value, which we may regard as assured. Before anyone knew of it, they had installed telegraphic communication to the mine, along with a coach service, and mails twice a week, while buildings are gradually arising round the Shamva Mine. The face of the Abercorn district is being rapidly changed, for where one solitary prospector was to be found six months ago, there are now a hundred. What is without doubt a most promising goldfield is being opened up, on a banket formation, very similar to the Rand of at least six but more likely 10, and probably 20 miles in length and two miles in width.

To the Chartered Company this discovery must be of the very greatest importance. A town will arise near by: Already land is being clamoured for, in the neighbourhood, while large numbers of white people should in a year or two fine steady employment in the district. The continuation of the Mazoe railway to Abercorn is now an imperative necessity, and should be gone on with at once, if the Chartered Company are wise. The line should, of course, be of the ordinary gauge of the country, as otherwise the working capital for the mines will be hard to find. Transhipment of coal and stores of Salisbury is not to be thought of,

This banket formation is situated some 50 miles from Salisbury by direct road; by railway, via, Mazoe, it would be 75. A few stores are at present to be found near by, but this is a point to be given attention, for the prospectors are not too well supplied. The Abercorn district, combined with the Lower Mazoe and Darwin districts, comprises what is far and away the biggest gold belt in Rhodesia, and has certainly been the most neglected. It is full of ancient gold workings, the value of which is only now beginning to be realised. If favourable developments follow the discovery of this gold bearing banket, it must mean great things for Rhodesia and the Chartered Company, as well as the Consolidated Goldfields, while the opening up of the hitherto practically unknown Abercorn goldfields may change the status of Salisbury from that of a small town to a large city for this goldfield has undoubtedly enormous possibilities.

THE GERMAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

Blue Ground Reports Scouted.

A resident of Luderitzbucht, who is on a visit to Capetown, declares (the "S.A. News" says) that Berlin, though inclined at first to be sceptical, is now showing a deep interest in the South-West African diamond fields. In this connection, he points to efforts made by German firms to secure claims or large interests in them.

Estimates of the total value of the fields, he asserts, are unreliable, as practically all the work now in progress is literally surface work, and what may lie beneath is an unknown quantity. Personally, however, judging by the finds already made, he is optimistic. In justification of his optimism, he says that one company, working only two tables, secured 1,100 carats in seven days.

As to the size of the stones already found, an impression prevails outside German South-West Africa that they are all small. This, he declares, is a mistaken idea. "Stones up to nine carats," he asserts, "have been found, and at present anyone can see at the bank a vessel containing in the aggregate 16,000 carats, valued at £38,000, and amongst these are several stones weighing over five and six carats."

He scouts the idea of the existence of blue ground and quotes expert authority for his view.

It has been proposed to run a railway from Luderitzbucht and Pomond. The idea has met with the approval of the different syndicates, and all that is now needed is the sanction of the Government.

He ridicules the statement that the climate is unhealthy and that dysentry is rife.

Finally, he speaks most highly of the courtesy of the German officials.

AFTER the payment of £1,500 for the quarter's maintenance of thirty M.P.'s, the British Labour Party's funds, it has been stated, now stand at £12,000, the largest amount on record.

AUSTRALIAN POTATO BLIGHT.

Spraying an Effective Remedy.

Though it has been demonstrated beyond no doubt that the Irish blight has made its appearance among the potato crops in certain districts of South Australia, there is no reason to believe that it will cause such a destruction as was feared a few days ago, provided reasonable precautions are taken to check its progress. The wet season and the absence of very cold spells in the weather have been favourable to the progress of the disease which was found among crops in the Uraidla district a few weeks ago by the Director of Agriculture (Professor Angus).

When seen on August 26 the Professor stated that the disease could easily be detected on the affected plants. If an examination were made on the lower side of the diseased plant, the fungus would be seen growing. A feature of the disease was the remarkable rapidity with which it spread. The spores were carried by the wind, or in other ways from plant to plant. They alighted on the leaves of healthy crops, and as soon as the weather conditions became damp and favorable, vigorous growth began. The potatoes were affected through the fungus passing down the plant stem to the tubers on the underground stem. The first indication of disease was the appearance of dark brown decay in the skin of the potato, and finally the tuber would become a dark-brown rotten mass.

The Professor stated that whenever the disease made its appearance in the old country spraying was resorted to as the only effective means to check its immediate spread. Spraying machines, capable of treating 20 to 30 acres per day, were employed with very satisfactory results. In many cases one spraying was sufficient, and a second treatment largely checked the spread of the disease though even now a certain proportion of the potato crop was occasionally attacked and destroyed by the blight.

Professor Angus added that there was no reason why the disease should not be stamped out in a very short time in South Australia. Much good could be done by cultivating varieties that were blight-resistant, but the experience of the older countries had shown that after a few years even the immune varieties became liable to the ravages of the blight, and so spraying would have to be resorted to.

In the Legislative Council Mr. von Doussa asked the Chief Secretary if the Government had taken any steps to prevent the Irish potato blight from spreading in the State, and also, now that parts of the Adelaide plains and the hills were affected, would the Government cause immediate action to be taken to quarantine those districts.

Mr. Bice said the question arose through the discovery of what was believed to be Irish blight in potatoes grown in the hills near Adelaide. Samples had been sent to Mr. McAlpine (Victorian Government Vegetable Pathologist), who identified the disease. A proclamation had then been issued, prohibiting the importation of diseased potatoes. Following on this came an enquiry from Western Australia, as to whether the disease really existed here, and a reply was sent stating that it had been discovered in certain limited areas. The disease had been found in potatoes at Uraidla, Mitcham, and Campbelltown, and it probably existed in other places. The other States had issued proclamations absolutely prohibiting the introduction of potatoes from Tasmania, and those which had been refused admittance there were being brought to Adelaide. Under the existing proclamation in South Australia only those potatoes that had been found on examination to be diseased could be rejected. The local potato merchants and growers considered that sufficient, as they were exporters and not importers. The fact of large quantities coming from outside to South Australian ports would, it was stated, have the effect of reducing the price of potatoes grown here to the extent of possibly £1 per ton at the least. A conference had just been concluded of Ministers of the States, in which the question of combined protective measure was discussed, and an agreement arrived at the effect of which would be to enable the authorities to discriminate between potatoes from healthy districts and those from infected parts. Ample powers existed in the Act and regulations to protect the State from having diseased potatoes landed here. This matter had received, and would receive, the serious attention of the Government. He asked Mr. von Doussa to give notice of question regarding quarantine.

THE WILDNESS OF DOMESTICITY.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton has a clever article on "The Wildness of Domesticity" in the "Daily News."

"Modern books and plays always talk of the home as a dull, tame sort of thing, with prim and old-fashioned restrictions," he says. "They always talk of going outside the home to find variety and adventure and the satisfaction of a splendid self-will. Now this is a typical case of a rich man's opinion. The rich man knows that his own house is run by silent servants in a gigantic routine. On the other hand, he knows that if he goes out he can take risks, having money to pay for them.

"If the hotel does not stock something he fancies he can pay extra to have it sent for; if his adventure ends in smashing something or somebody he can compensate to any extent. In the beautiful words of Clough, written prophetically before the arrival of motor-cars:

"'And if I should chance to run over a cad,
I can pay for the damage, though ever so bad.'

"Naturally, therefore, the rich man regards domesticity as dull and goody-goody, while he regards the streets and shops beyond as opportunities for incessant experiment and novelty. And as the rich man dictates the whole tone of that literature which is called 'modern' and 'advanced,' we have quite forgotten what a house is to a man of small means, and why the man of small means has always wanted one.

"For the truth is that to the moderately poor the home is the only place of liberty. Nay, it is the only place of anarchy. It is the only spot on the earth where a man can alter arrangements suddenly, make an experiment, or indulge in a whim. Everywhere else he goes he must accept the strict rules of the shop, inn, club, or museum that he happens to enter. He can eat his meals on the floor in his own house if he likes. I often do it myself; it gives a curious, childish, poetic, picnic feeling. There would be considerable trouble if I tried to do it in an A.B.C. teashop. A man can wear a dressing-gown and slippers in his house; while I am sure that this would not be permitted at the Savoy, though I never actually tested the point. If you go to a restaurant you must drink some of the wines on the wine-list, all of them if you insist, but certainly some of them. But if you have a house and garden you can try to make holly-hock tea or convolvulus wine if you like. For a plain, hard working man the home is not the one tame place in the world of adventure. It is the one wild place in the world of rules and set tasks. The home is the one place where he can put the carpet on the ceiling or the slates on the floor if he wants to.

"When a man spends every night staggering from bar to bar or from music-hall to music-hall we say that he is living an irregular life. But he is not; he is living a highly regular life, under the dull, and often oppressive, laws of such places. Sometimes he is not allowed even to sit down in the bars; and frequently he is not allowed to sing in the music-halls. Hotels may be defined as places where you are forced to dress; and theatres may be defined as places where you are forbidden to smoke. A man can only picnic at home.

"There is one thing to be added, with brevity indeed, but violence. The shame of our society is that, besides these rich men to whom home means monotony, and these self-supporting men to whom home means liberty and creation, there is a third and large class to whom home can mean little or nothing, because they cannot in any strong and safe sense get a home.

"That is the wrong; that is the triumph of hell, and I applaud leagues and laws as I should applaud pikes and bullets, in so far as they seek to cure it. This which is called the Housing Problem, is one worth any lab

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ahmednagar.

The two days' match between the Bombay Gymkhana and Ahmednagar resulted yesterday in a victory for the visitors by 49 runs. On Saturday, Ahmednagar had made 192 in their first innings, to which the home team had responded with 123 for seven wickets. On the match being resumed yesterday the Gymkhana completed their innings for 182, to which Phillips contributed 64 in faultless style. His contribution of 64 included eight 4's. Ahmednagar's second venture realised 186, to which Faviell contributed 66. The veteren Presidency player played a brilliant, exhilarating game, which was unmarred by a single chance. His contribution included two 6's and seven fours. Bird and Saraf also batted well for 32 and 27. The Gymkhana were thus left with the task of making 197 to win the match in two hours. They made a gallant attempt and when the first wicket had realised 61 it seemed as if their efforts to force the game would prove successful, but the next two wickets fell for only 23 more, and the venture eventually terminated with the total at 147. In the Gymkhana's second innings Powell made 55 by correct play, his contribution including nine 4's. Christie also played a fine game, contributing 37, and was unconquered when the Gymkhana innings terminated. Ahmednagar thus won the match by 49 runs. The scores.—

AHMEDNAGAR.
1st Innings.

W F O Faviell, b Clarke	...	...	2
J Saraf, run out	...	...	55
A C Bird, c Clark, b Christie	...	...	24
K E Cooper, b Stileman	...	...	22
V E Purcell, c and b Milne	...	...	12
R G Shuttleworth, st Hurlbutt, b Clarke	..		3
B C S Clarke, c Christie, b Clarke	...		10
Capt Daniell, not out	...	...	35
H L Howell, b Milne	...	...	0
Short, c Hurlbutt, b Milne	...	...	12
A F Spreckley, c Clarke, b Milne	...		0
Extras		...	17
Total	...	...	192

2nd Innings.

V E Purcell, run out	...	...	2
J Saraf, c Hearson, b Milne	...	...	27
A C Bird, b Stileman	...	...	32
K E Cooper, c Reid, b Milne	...	...	0
W F O Faviell, b Hurlbutt	...	...	66
Capt. Daniell, b Clarke	...	...	16
B. C. S. Clarke, b Hurlbutt	...	...	14
H L Howell, c Phillips, b Hurlbutt		...	1
Short, not out	...	...	4
A F Spreckley, b Hurlbutt	...	...	4
A N other absent			
Extras	...	...	20
Total	...	..	186

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

S H Powell, c Bird, b Daniell	...	...	29
E C Reid, b Cooper,	...	...	0
E E Christie, c Shuttleworth, b Purcell	...		2
F J Clarke, c Cooper, b Daniell	...		2
Commander D F Vines, b Faviell	...		5
J S Milne, b Purcell	...	...	31
G C Phillips, c and b Faviell	...	...	64
C G Stileman, b Cooper	...	...	17
Anderson, c Purcell, b Daniell	...	...	7
L F Hearson, not out	...	...	2
D G Hurlbutt, b Faviell	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	3
Total	...		182

2nd Innings.

S N Powell, b Saraf	...	...	55
L F Hearson, c Faviell, b Saraf		...	21
G C Phillips, b Faviell	...	...	2
S E Christie, not out	...	...	37
E C Reid, b Cooper	...	...	7
E S Milne, run out	...	...	6
Anderson, run out	...	...	2
Comdr. D F Vines, b Purcell	...	...	0
C G Stileman, b Purcell	...	...	5
D Hurlbut, c Daniell, b Cooper		...	4
F J Clarke, b Cooper	...	...	4
Extras		...	4
Total	...		147

BOWLING ANALYSES.
AHMEDNAGAR.
2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	18	66	3	2
Clarke	11	25	2	1
Powell	3	20	0	0
Phillips	6	33	0	0
Stileman	9	16	1	1
Hurlbutt	8	16	3	4

1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	24	66	6	4
Clarke	17	47	6	3
Christie	3	11	0	1
Phillips	2	16	0	0
Stileman	7	35	0	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Cooper	17	53	2	2
Purcell	18	58	5	2
Faviell	11	45	0	3
Daniell	7	24	1	3

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Cooper	10	50	1	3
Purcell	9	29	0	2
Daniell	2	19	0	0
Faviell	7	24	0	1
Saraf	6	21	1	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

H C Eberhardie, c Townend, b Sorris	...	0
T Reed, c D'Silva, b Taylor	...	3
K F Franks, b Sorris	...	4
A Muirhead, ct Rodrigues, b Sorris	...	0
J Vernan, ct Taylor, b Sorris	...	0
R Marrs, run out	...	2
F Ware, b Sorris	...	1
H P T Latley, b Sorris	...	2
M N Hogg, b Sorris	...	15
C E Marsden, not out	...	15
R H Syer, b Sorris	...	2
Extras	...	18
Total	...	64

2nd Innings.

H C Eberhardie, ct Edie, b Taylor	...	1
T Reed, b Taylor	...	1
K F Franks, b Taylor	...	0
A Muirhead, b Taylor	...	6
J Vernan, b Taylor	...	2
R Marrs, ct D'Silva, b Edwards	...	1
F Ware, Absent	...	0
H P T Latley, not out	...	1
M N Hogg, b Edwards	...	4
C E Marsden, b Taylor	...	4
R H Syer, b Edwards	...	3
Extras	...	13
Total	...	36

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS.
1st Innings.

H Neiscber, c Syer, b Franks	...	20
G Sorris, c Muirhead, b Hogg	...	10
G Edie, b Eberhardie	...	3
Lt F Townend, b Hogg	...	14
S D'Silva, c Franks, b Marrs	...	6
A Taylor, b Hogg	...	0
D Rodrigues, c Franks, b Marrs	...	5
N U K Leslie, c Reed, b Hogg	...	0
A D'silva, b Marrs	...	1
C Stamme, b Hogg	...	0
R Edwards, not out	...	1
Extras	...	18
Total	...	73

2nd Innings.

H Neiscber, did not bat	...	0
G Sorris, b Syer	...	7
G Edie, not out	...	10
Lt F Townend, c Reed, b Marrs	...	4
S D'Silva, run out	...	3
A Taylor, b Marrs	...	2
Dodrigues		
N U Leslie		
A D'Silva	Did not bat.	
C Stamme		
R Edwards		
Extra	...	1
Total	...	27

MAHOMEDAN C. C. vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

This match was played at Mahomedan C. C.'s ground on Saturday and resulted in win by the Mahomedan C. C. by 4 runs. Scores:—

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

M Ismail (Capt), b Fox	...	...	28
M Farooki, l b w b Fox	...	...	0
M Ishak, c Sharp, b Romer	...	...	0
S Husein, run out	...	...	4
Vali Ahmed, c Glendening, b Zincke		...	18
S Papa, b Fox	...	...	11
S Dawood, b Zincke	...	...	4
Y Ghansar, c Holtham, b Fox	...	...	5
Ali, Saheb, b Fox	...	...	1
G Husein, run out	...	...	2
A L Kettay, b Fox	...	...	3
Extras	...	...	5
Total	...		81

PAREL GYMKHANA C. C.

Sharp, c Ghansar, b Papa	...	...	13
E Dracott, c Papa, b Papa	...	...	1
B Furbisher, c Dawood, b Husein		...	1
H Fox, b Husein	...	...	1
H Pennock, b Ghansar	...	...	24
V Romer, c Papa, b Papa	...	...	8
P Holtham (Capt), b Ghansar	...	...	15
A Glendening st, b Papa	...	...	1
B Zincke, c Vali Ahmed, b Ghansar		...	4
R Jones, run out	...	...	1
N Ringtoo, not out	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	7
Total	...		77

POLO IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Poona Open (Senior) Polo Tournament, which ought to have made a start last Thursday but was postponed owing to rain, opened this afternoon and there was a very large attendance both in the pavilion and outside to witness the first ties. The entries this year number only six, namely the Government House, the Penguins, the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, the 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, the 26th P. W. O. Light Cavalry, and the 13th Hussars. If to-day's play be any criterion for judgment the paucity of entries will be amply compensated by the exceptionally clever polo.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE vs. PENGUINS.

The meeting of these two teams resulted in an excellent display of polo. The sides were evenly matched and though the Penguins were deprived of the services of Captain Tomkinson on account of his fall last Saturday in the hurdle race, Mr. Colmore played as an able substitute. From the start to the last bout the game was anybody's, and the victory of the Government House quartette must be ascribed to thir good luck. The play started punctually at 4 p.m. and from the throw in the Penguins opened the attack, but were sent away. Then Lucas made for the opposite end and, though his shot was cleared, Greig soon after sent it between the posts. The ball was confined for a minute or two to midfield and, on the Penguins' failing in an attempt to break through, Martin ran away with the ball and Greig shot wide.

In the second chukker the starting play at Penguins' end Truman sent the ball to midfield and here Miles came down with his pony. The ball then was again taken to the Penguins' end and after a strong tussle Martin scored No. 2. From the throw in Government House were attacked and out of a free shot Badger opened account for the Penguins. During the rest of this bout play was confined to the Penguins' half of ground till at the close Government House had a "free," but the shot was cleared.

The Penguins opened the assault in the third chukker and although Martin saved once, Colmore shortly afterwards hit a goal. From the throw in the Penguins again invaded and although kept at bay for a while, Badger eventually lowered the enemy's flags a third time.

Fast up and down play opened the fourth chukker, then Martin passing to Alderson the latter made a dash for the Penguins' posts, but though he missed to take up the ball at the very goal mouth, Greig being handy there shot it in to score. Contested play was witnessed for the rest of this bout, Alderson and Calmore shaping finely for their sides. Both the flags were hotly assailed, but no addition to the score could be gained.

The sixth chuckker was started with level scores of three goals each and exciting play followed, both teams trying their hardest to secure the winning point. At last about a minute to full time a free shot was awarded to Government House and although Martin's shot was cleared, Alderson however sent it between the posts and the bugle a few seconds later sounded time up.

Score:—

Government House	4 goals
Penguins	3 goals

Teams:—

Government House.—Captain Greig, Captain. Lucas, Mr. Alderson and Major Martin (back.)

Penguins.—Mr. Miles, Captain Badger, Mr. Colmore and Captain Truman (back).

Umpires.—Major England and Captain Popham.

6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS vs. 33RD LIGHT CAVALRY.

This match provided brilliant exhibition of polo such as is rarely witnessed. The Dragoons come from Mhow while the Cavalry will be remembered as the winners of the Junior Polo trophy. Both the teams were well mounted and if there was any advantage at all in this department it rested with the Mhowites. Adepts in offensive and defensive warfare, the teams played a fast hard hitting game from the start to the finish, but one noticed that the defence of the Secunderabad team did not come up to their previous marvellous display. From the very commencement fast up and down play set in. The Dragoons were the first to open the attack, and Aliyarkhan relieved the pressure and again pressing Burham shot twice wide. The ball was taken to the opposite end and a fine shot from Aliyarkhan narrowly missed the posts. Play in midfield and the Cavalry breaking away Wise scored just as the bout closed.

The Dragoons had the better of the game in the next chukker and three successive dangerous missiles were cleared first by Aliyarkhan and then by Colonel Edwards. There was no score in this chukker and in the third in which the Cavalry were seen to advantage it was also blank.

Fourth chukker, however, proved disastrous to the Cavalry and Terot, Burnham and Bowen added three goals in succession.

In the fifth the Dragoons were again on the offensive, but were quickly sent back and Aliyarkhan then put in a splendid run and Colonel Edwards scored No. 2. The ball now was all over and as in the second and third bouts fierce up and down gallopping was witnessed. Towards the close of this chukker the Cavalry were awarded a "free," but nothing resulted.

In the sixth chukker the Dragoons opened the attack, but were beaten back and the Cavalry then made for their enemy's end. Aliyarkhan put a good run, but was sent away. Contested play followed, then the Cavalry secured another free hit, but luck was dead against them. Just as full time was called a pretty shot from Burnham went narrowly wide. Score:—

Dragoons	3 Goals.
Cavalry	2 Goals.

Teams:—

Dragoons.—Captain Terot, Mr. Burnham, Captain Ritson and Mr. Bowen (back.)

Cavalry.—Mr. Anderson, Duffadar Aliyarkhan, Mr. Wise and Colonel Edwards (back.)

Umpires.—Colonel Taylor and Major Faunce.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The opening games of the first round in the Durand football tournament took place at Annandale this afternoon and were witnessed by an unusually large and enthusiastic grathering of spectators.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS vs. 12TH LANCERS.

Great interest was centred in this game which was between the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and the 12th Lancers, the former being looked on as the pick of the Calcutta teams, whilst the latter are the holders of the Punjab Trades Cup. Punctually to time the ball was started. After a few minutes' play it became apprent that Calcutta meant business and they pressed their opponents right through, eventually winning by two goals to one. In the first half Smith, Galbraith and Hurlston did yeomen's service for their side, while for the 12th Lancers Cox and Bird were specially noticeable and Badman as back offered a good defence. In the first half Calcutta had the best of the exchanges, but nothing resulted. In the second half Calcutta made determined efforts and shortly after the ball was set going Galbraith made a good pass to Smith who cleverly shot at goal, the ball finding the net. On the ball being centred some desultory play ensued, after which Smith again tested the keeper of the 12th Lancers and scored a second goal for Calcutta. Shortly after the Lancers obtained a penalty, but failed to convert it, their only goal being scored within the last five minutes of play. A number of fouls were given, the Twelfth being mainly responsible. Score:—

Calcutta Volunteers	2 Goals
12th Lancers	1 Goal

Teams:

Calcutta Volunteers (2nd Battalion).—Forwards: Smart, Montgomery, Galbraith, Smith and Hurlston; half-backs: O'Shea, L. A. Smith, and Fischer; full backs: Anderson and Macready; goal: J Hendrie.

12th Lancers: Forwards: Jenkins, Cox, Bird, Campbell and Hill; half-backs: Raimy, West and Edwards; full-backs: Hammond and Badman; goal: Young.

Referee:—Colour-Sergent J. H. Knight, V. C.

17TH LANCERS vs. WILTSHIRE REGIMENT.

The second game was between the 17th Lancers and the Wiltshire Regiment. The teams were well matched. Shortly after play commenced the centre forward of the Lancers scored a goal, but this was disallowed for off-side. The Wiltshires then pressed, but failed to score. At the call of time the game stood love all. In the second half, after some desultory exchanges the Lancers' centre forward, Gowan, notched the first and only goal for his side. On the ball being centred the Wiltshires made a determined effort to equalise, but were unsuccessful. Result:—

17th Lancers	1 Goal.
Wiltshire Regiment	Nil.

Teams:—

17th Lancers.—Forwards: Birch, Westwood, Gowers, Whittle and Wright; half-backs; Davies, Dyson and Lieutenant Boyd; full-backs: Irving and Gallenvit; goal: Simpson.

Wiltshire Regiment.—Forwards: Corporal Andrews, Williams, Private Andrews, Butler and Warne; half-backs; Bromham, Farmer and Hitchins; full-backs: Niblett and Pagett; goal: Giddings.

POONA RACES.

Closed Meeting.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(FROM OUR CORRSPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The following are the horses left in for the Poona Closed Meeting—First Day—on Wednesday 15th instant:—

HURDLE PLATE.—R C and distance—Daroji, 11st 12lbs; Ugly, 10st 2lbs; Nell Gwynne, 10st; and Sentiment, 9st 9lbs.

KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Five furlongs.—Lady Lommond, 12st 3lbs; Yuba, 11st 11lbs; Red and White, 11st 2lbs; White Heather, 10st 12lbs; Chassepot, 10st 9lbs; Yvette, 10st 6lbs; Steam Whistle, 10st 5lbs; Firecracker, 10st 4lbs; Attrophine, 10st 3lbs; Xerscena, 10st 3lbs; Miss Betty, 10st 3lbs; Mademoiselle Gence, 9st 13lbs; and Welsh Love, 9st 6lbs.

HURST PARK PLATE.—Six furlongs—Carmenita 11st 3lbs; Welsh Love 11st 2lbs; Banham III 10st 11lbs; Robin 10st 8lbs; Red Shot 10st 6lbs; Mike 10st 2lbs, and Scamp 10st.

LINGFIELD PLATE.—Six furlongs—The Munshi 11st 4lbs; Nettle 11st 2lbs; No Trumps 11st 11lbs; Sheik Farid 11st 11b; Arabistan 10st 13lbs; Sher 10st 7lbs; Prince Chestnut 10st 6lbs; Khurdie 10st 4lbs; Young Lomond 10st 4lbs; Express 10st 1lb; Game Cock 9st 13lbs; Hemyock 9st 12lbs; and Nagashi 9st 14lbs.

BEGINNERS PLATE.—half mile:—Hemyock 14st 5lbs; Sheik Farid 11st 11b; Golden Wren 10st 13lbs; Diamond Jubilee 10st 12lbs; Jeewit 9st 11lbs; Heron 9st 11lbs; Nagashi 9st 6lbs; Kajal 9st 5lb Raffles 9st 2lbs; and Secret 8st 13lbs.

LITTLE ARAB PLATE—five furlongs:—The Munshi 11st 8lbs; Game Cock 11st 4lbs; Express 11st 4lbs; Nettle 11st 1lb; Arabistan 10st 12lbs; Prince Chestnut 10st 6lbs; Little King 10st 3lbs; Peewit 10st 2lbs; Heron 10st 2lbs; Rufus 10st Nagashi 9st 11lbs; and Raffles 9st 7lbs.

ARAB POLO PONY PLATE.—Three furlongs.—Kajal 10st. 7lbs. Siubad 10st. 7lbs; Whistling Rufus 10st. 7lbs; Freebooter 10st. 7lbs; St Gatien 10st. 7lbs; Uncas 10st. 7lbs; Nazzar 10st. 7lbs. Shamshad 10st. 7lbs; Highborn 10st. 7lbs; Gennet 10st. 7lbs; and Heron 10st. 7lbs.

ROVERS' JUNIOR FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the match played yesterday, on the Co-operage the St. Mary's High School team scored one goal the Gloucester Band Boys scoring nothing.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th September 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	12	2	20 p.m.	38	50
Teheran	13	11	50 a.m.	2	52
Suez	13	1	45 p.m.	3	59

NOTICES.

Owing to frequent interruptions direct communication Teheran, Recht telegrams for Recht and following places Mendgil, Enzeli, Khorreemabad, Shaparad and Astara via Teheran can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (10-7-09.)

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge. (10-7-09.)

Chinese administration notifies that traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09.)

Yunnam reports Yangtse lines still working badly Ronte unreliable. (25-8-09).

Turkish route interrupted Byd Bassora. (13-9-9).

After three days' intolerable heat, Calcutta had a welcome shower of rain on Sunday night. The sky is still heavily clouded.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

Sussex Match Won.

BY ONE WICKET AND FOUR RUNS.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

London, August 28.

After a match in which the ball beat the bat throughout, the Australians defeated Sussex at Brighton this afternoon by the narrow margin of a single wicket. The Australians needed 119 runs to win, but when the ninth wicket fell they were still 19 runs short of the desired number, and it was only by the steady batting of Hopkins and Whitty against splendid bowling that the victory was at last achieved. Had it not been, however, for a miss by one of the Sussex fieldsmen in the slips just before the close, the county would have won with a run or two to spare.

Sussex yesterday entered upon their second innings with a deficit of 40 to make up, and when the fifth wicket fell the total was only 91. Then Albert Relf was joined by Cartwright, and the century was reached, but one run later Armstrong obtained a verdict against Relf for obstruction. Armstrong, since resuming at 80, had sent down seven overs for seven runs and four wickets. 6—11—101.

With the score unaltered Cartwright was bowled by O'Connor and the same bowler broke through Leach's defence eleven runs later. 8—3—112.

Smith and Vincett now made a serviceable stand during the course of which several bowling changes took place. There were many sundries, the ball frequently beating both batsman and wicket-keeper. Smith, after hitting freely for 26, was stumped in attempting to drive a ball from Whitty. 9—26—146.

Twelve runs later the innings was terminated by Noble catching Vincett in the slips off Armstrong's bowling, the batsman having played well for 18. The innings lasted three hours, and stumps were drawn at 20 minutes to 6. Armstrong took half of the wickets at the cost of 68 runs, and O'Connor three for 28.

The match was continued to-day in brilliant weather in the presence of 1,000 spectators. The wicket showed signs of improving when Noble and Hartigan opened to the bowling of Albert Relf and Vincett, 119 runs being needed to win. With 13 on the board the Queenslander lost his wicket, Young throwing him out from third man. 1—4—13.

Three runs later Vincett beat Noble with a capital ball. 2—9—16.

Ransford and McAlister were not long together, a ball from Vincett going off the handle of McAlister's bat into the hands of Heygate at short-leg, the catch being a simple one. 3—3—28.

Ransford and Gregory made a better stand, and at 48 Killick took the ball from Relf. The change was almost immediately successful, as Killick bowled Ransford with his fifth delivery, the Victorian having scored 19 in 55 minutes. Gregory, who was now 7, was missed before he had scored, Heygate dropping him at short-leg off Vincett's bowling. 4—19—48.

Directly after Trumper came in Gregory would have been easily run out but for a wild return by Young. At the luncheon adjournment the score was 57 for four wickets, Gregory being 9 and Trumper 7.

When play was continued there were 2,000 people present, and as the wicket was recovering it was generally expected that the Australians would win without much difficulty. Vincett and A. Relf had charge of the bowling, and the score was steadily taken to 84, when Turmper, in trying to drive Killick, skied the ball and was caught by Smith. 5—25—84.

Gregory added four and was then bowled by Vincett. 5—20—89.

Armstrong and Hopkins were next associated, but only seven runs had been added when Vincett bowled the former. 7—7—96.

The excitement increased when Carkeek was caught by Robert Relf after scoring a single. 8—1—97.

O'Connor filled the vacant crease, and the century was reached, but without any addition Vincett bowled the newcomer. 9—1—100.

With 19 runs still needed the last pair of batsmen, Hopkins and Whitty, made a gallant and successful attempt to hit off the runs. The Sussex captain changed the bowling more than once, but little by little the score crept up, amid great excitement on the part of the spectators. Just before the finish Hopkins, when 13, gave a chance at slip, but to the dismay of the crowd it was dropped. The winning hit was then made, and the Australians won by one wicket and four runs, the innings having lasted two hours 50 minutes. For the county Killick and Vincett bowled splendidly, but Relf for once was unsuccessful.

At the conclusion of the match and exhibition game was played.

The following are the scores:—

SUSSEX.
First Innings.

J Vine, l b w, b Armstrong	...	...	29
R Relf, c Hartigan, b Whitty	...	...	0
R A Young, b Hopkins	...	...	17
E H Killick, l b w, b Armstrong		...	7
R B Heygate, b Hopkins	...	...	3
A E Relf, c McAlister, b Armstrong		...	24
P Cartwright, c Gregory, b Whitty		...	0
G Leach, c Ransford, b Armstrong		...	4
C L A Smith, b Whitty	...	...	1
J H Vincett, at Carkeek, b Armstrong		...	0
H R Butt, not out	...	...	2
Sundries	...	...	9
Total	...		96

Bowling.—Whitty, 3 for 24; O'Connor, 0 for 11; Hopkins, 2 for 25; Armstrong, 4 for 26; and Noble, 1 for 1.

Second Innings.

J Vine, b Noble	...	...	10
R Relf, c Gregory, b Armstrong		...	45
R A Young, b Armstrong	...	...	22
E H Killick, l b w, b Armstrong		...	0
R B Heygate, b O'Connor	...	...	1
A E Relf, l b w, b Armstrong	...	...	11
P Cartwright, b O'Connor	...	...	4
G Leach, b O'Connor	...	...	3
C L A Smith, st Carkeek, b Whitty		...	36
J H Vincett, c Noble, b Armstrong		...	18
H R Butt, not out	...	...	1
Sundries	...	...	17
Total	...		158

Bowling.—Whitty, 1 for 29; Armstrong, 5 for 68; Noble, 1 for 16; and O'Connor, 3 for 28.

AUSTRALIA.
First Innings.

R Hartigan, c Butt, b A Relf	...	...	11
M A Noble, c Butt, b A Relf	...	...	11
P McAlister, l b w, b A Relf	...	...	0
V Ransford, c A Relf, b Vincett		...	7
S E Gregory, c R Relf, b A Relf		...	8
V Trumper, b Vincett	...	...	31
W Armstrong, b Vincett	...	...	20
A J Hopkins, b Vincett	...	...	4
W Carkeek, c Heygate, b A Relf		...	1
J O'Connor, c Butt, b A Relf	...	...	20
W J Whitty, not out	...	...	13
Extras	...	...	10
Total	...		136

Bowling.—A Relf, six for 45; and Vincett, four for 81.

Second Innings.

R Hartigan, run out	...	...	4
M A Noble, b Vincett	...	...	9
V Ransford, b Killick	...	...	19
P McAlister, c Heygate, b Vincett		...	3
S E Gregory, b Vincett	...	...	20
V Trumper, c Smith, b Killick	...	...	25
W Armstrong, b Vincett	...	...	7
A J Hopkins, not out	...	...	14
W Carkeek, c R Relf, b Killick		...	1
J O'Connor, b Vincett	...	...	1
W J Whitty, not out	...	...	8
Extras	...	...	11
Total for nine wickets		...	122

Bowling.—A Relf, 0 for 37; Vincett, 5 for 57; and Killick, 3 for 17.

An interesting experiment in the introduction of South Devon cattle to South Africa is being made by Mr R. Marshall, a Natal breeder, who five years ago purchased from a Plympton farmer a few fine specimens of this sturdy and useful breed. The results attained have been most satisfactory, and Mr. Marshall is now making further purchases. The South Devons have adapted themselves so well to the country that agriculturists in the Colony have been most favourably impressed with their possibilities.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The rainfall has been general on the Coast of Eastern Bengal and of Bengal proper. There have also been a few light falls along the Himalayas and in the South of the Peninsula.

Moulmein had three inches; Bassein and Kyaukpyu two; Akyab, six; Lashio, Chittagong, Calcutta, Falze Point and Darjeeling, one; Burdwan, one and a half, and Cuttack, two. The weather has cleared generally in Kashmir, but Leh reports light snow showers. The skies are heavily clouded over the head of the Bay and the neighbouring districts of Burma and in the North-East of India. Elsewhere the skies are either clear or only moderately clouded.

The forecast gives the rainfall as likely to increase in the North-East of India. The ocean pressure has risen again and was normal during the week at Mauritius, the Seychelles and Zanzibar. At the first two stations the winds were normal but at Zanzibar again variable. The conditions have become less favourable for the Indian rainfall, especially on the Bombay side.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls in some places. Cotton and food-grains damaged 3 annas out of one rupee by heavy continuous rain.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Fine weather has set in. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants showing bolls and crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains doing well, but Gingelly doing badly owing to floods.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Fine weather has set in. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton crop making good progress.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Khamgaon.—Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants in flower and crop excellent. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton plants healthy and showing bolls.

Jalgaon.—Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Broach.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants healthy and flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants healthy and crop making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	80·66	76·31	88·37	62·63
Monday, 13th Sept.	0·14	0·13	0·06	0·00
Total	80·80	76·44	88·43	62·63
Same date last year	66·43	68·01	62·19	47·42

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. The maximum temperature is still in defect at Lahore and in the south-eastern districts but normal elsewhere; the minimum is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only very lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in slight defect in the extreme north-western districts but normal elsewhere; night temperature is nearly normal everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and the adjacent district of Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in north Rajputana but normal elsewhere, Maximum temperature is normal at Jacobabad but continues in defect at the other stations; the minimum is below normal nearly everywhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is in slight defect in the north Gujarat and the northern districts of west Central India but generally normal over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. The maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is in slight defect nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Mormugao and Karwar report 0·15" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Except for light falls of rain in the South Konkan and at Negapatam the weather has been dry. Skies are generally clear in Upper India and the United Provinces and there has been a decrease in cloud over the rest of the reporting area. Pressure has fallen moderately in the Punjab and Sind but weather continues fine in these regions. Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 4th Sept. 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 4th Sept. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Secn	1606·54	598917	5514965	6113882
I.M.Ry. System b	1178·06	135910	1188

BY THE WAY.

DARK SHUTTER ON DAYLIGHT.

Although the Select Committee has pronounced the Daylight Saving Bill to be impracticable, and the dark shutters have been put up on the establishment which aimed at providing the people with more sunshine and health, there is a silver lining to the cloud of gloom. The agitation has acted as yeast on the heavy lump of popular acquiescence in a custom which is especially felt as a killjoy at this time of year. Much wholesome ferment has resulted. Mr. Willett's ideas have gained tens of thousands of adherents. Many municipal corporations have voted for a change. Many large offices in Liverpool and Birmingham have adopted the principle voluntarily. If public opinion as a whole was not ripe, it was just as well the Bill should be shelved for the time being. The idea is imperishable, is full of life and will be heard of again.

WELSH PLACE-NAMES.

Llanbadr, the name of the spot on the Merioneth coast of Cardigan Bay chosen by the Fabians for their summer haunt, is, like Llanfair, not an uncommon place-name in Wales. Visitors to the Vale of Conway will know of a village bearing the name, for instance, and there is a Llanbadr-goch close to the new line opened in Anglesey. There is also the more famous Llanbedr in South Wales, now long Anglicised into Lampeter. It is of course, the name of St. Peter that is commemorated in Llanbedr, just as Mary is in Llanfair. The mutation peculiar to Welsh occurs in both words: "church—Llan," "Pter Pedr," but "the church of Peter Llan-bedr." Here the mutation is from "p" to "b." In "Llanfair" that the mutation is from "m" in "Mair (Mary)" to "f," which is invariably pronounced softly as in the English word "of." The word "llan" is not exactly translated in "church" perhaps—it has long come to designate the place about the church. The word takes us back to the days of early Christianity in Britain, when the Wales monks built a stockade round their place of worship in defence against the "Black Pagans"—no other than the invading Saxons and Danes. The "llan" was the place within the stockade, the nucleus of the future township that was to retain the name in association with the tutelary saint long after the "pagans" had become allied with the original "defenders of the faith."

OPENING NEW BOOKS.

There is more in the opening and cutting of a new books than the ordinary man is aware of (writes a Yorkshire librarian), and to those who would keep their volumes shapely and with backs unbroken the following plain advice is worth remembering. It is copied from a small slip inserted opposite the title-page in the books sent out by an American firm of publishers some years ago:—"In order to open a new book so that its back will not be broken, the following instructions will be of value:—The book should be held with its back on a smooth table; then the front board cover should be let down, the leaves being held in one hand. Next the other board cover should be let down. Following this operation, a few leaves should be opened at the back, then a few at the front, and on, alternately opening back and front, gently pressing open the sections, till the centre of the volume is reached. The best results will be obtained if this is done two or three times. If the book is violently or carelessly opened in any one place, the back will very likely be broken."

BLERIOT HONOURED.

A Berlin dispatch to a Paris contemporary announces that the "Lokalanzeiger" states that the municipality of Berlin proposes to name a street in the German capital after Bleriot.

THE MOTORISTS' MISTAKE.

An amusing incident has just occurred in Italy with which the King and Queen were connected. Their Majesties are rusticating at their villa in Piedmont, and were expecting a visit from their cousins, the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, who were to arrive by motor. Everything was in readiness, and a marshal and a cavalry officer were at the gates, which had already been opened to receive the august visitors. A motor approached at a moderate rate, and formal salutations passed. But it was not the motor which was expected. The motorists were a party of excursionists from Turin, who were taking the waters of the neighbourhood.

THE EXPLANATION.

The motor passed on, and at the end of the avenue of trees, the excursionists saw before them the beautiful villa. Some high officers in uniform and the ladies of the Court descended the steps to greet the visitors. Suddenly one of the party put up her glass and, almost stupefied, said to her friends, "The King!" For it was he and the Queen who were in the group. The surprise of the excursionists was only equalled by that of the Royal party. The matter was soon explained. Their Majesties smiled, and the automobile turned back.

THE BRUGES ENGRAVINGS.

Many years ago a collector, M. Steinmetz, bequeathed to the city of Bruges a very fine collection of engravings. The authorities, the guardians of so many beautiful paintings, the work in some Memlings, for example, being almost as minute as anything ever achieved by the graver's art, thought the legacy of little worth, and relegated it to obscurity. There have been frequent complaints about the way the gift has been received, and at last Mr. Henri Hyman, the honorary curator of the Royal Library, has taken the matter in hand. At the present moment, he is engaged in selecting the best examples, and before long the Steinmetz collection will add to the attractions of Bruges, especially to the lovers of art.

HORSE-RACING IN YORKSHIRE.

For 200 years there exists an unbroken record of the York race meetings, though search as one may it is impossible to arrive at any very accurate conclusion as to the date of the first horse race that took place in the county of broad acres. We know that there was racing at or in the neighbourhood of York as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth, and we are told that in 1607, the Ouse being frozen over, a race was actually run on the ice, starting from the Marygate Tower, through the central arch of Ouse Bridge and on to the Crane at Skeldergate Postern; unfortunately no mention is made of the manner in which the horses taking part in this extraordinary race were shod, nor have the names of the heroes who rode them been handed down to posterity.

'POSSUM HUNTING.

Among the ways of earning a living in the colony of Queensland, the collecting of fur skins combines considerable profit with a fine, adventurous life in the open air in the "bush," the term which describes all country parts, plain, hill, and forest, away from the settlements. The 'possum is protected by the Government of Queensland till May 1, on which date young men issue forth for a campaign against the wily animal, whose skin makes such beautiful carriage and other rugs, and forms the material for ladies' furs all over Europe. Formerly shooting was resorted to, but now trapping is found to be the most efficacious means of securing a good "bag." Most of the trappers work in couples, or employ a native, and snares of thin wire are used.

THE AGE OF AERATION.

The oldest living London surgeon has expressed to a correspondent of the "Standard" his pleasure at the common sense shown by people in this century. Even in London, where there is every inducement to keep the bedroom window shut to exclude the sounds of fighting cats, and midnight cabs, and early morning vans, people open their windows at night. Our fathers never did so, except in summer, and our grandfathers would have gasped at the very idea. It is no credit to us that we are children of light and air. Their value has been impressed upon us by the open air treatment of consumption and the teaching of chemistry. The age not only of aeroplanes but of aeration is in full swing. Many of us do being exercises every morning. We try to find homes on hills. We banish the stuffy feather-bed to limbo, and lie on springs. The stuffy winter of our discontent is over, and summer breezes invade our blood.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Both Lord Brassey and the Admiralty have published statistical statements showing the naval strength of the great Powers. These documents are illuminating, but not comforting, since they both reveal the manner in which the Navy has suffered by reduced expenditure. A noteworthy contrast between the returns is that whereas the Admiralty take refuge in silence concerning the sums to be spent by foreign navies in new construction during the current year, Lord Brassey supplies the shipbuilding votes in 1909-10 for Germany and the United States, our two most formidable rivals. The best index of shipbuilding progress is admittedly based on expenditure rather than on tonnage, and on this standard Lord Brassey, notwithstanding that he is a strong supporter of the general naval policy of the present Government, arrives at the conclusion that "our expenditure has fallen below the two-Power standard." The same point is reached by a study of the Admiralty statement, which, although inconclusive in some respects, notably in regard to the relative personnel of British and foreign fleets, is sufficiently convincing of the extent to which the needs of the Navy have been sacrificed.

ADMIRAL MAY AND GUNNERY.

It is a sign of the supreme importatance which now attaches to gunnery in the Navy that at the outset of this year's practices in the Home Fleet, Admiral Sir William May, Commander-in-Chief, should have promulgated some timely remarks on the subject. Admiral May might reasonably have felt that there was no necessity to add to what has already been said over and over again with reference to the theoretical considerations involved in hitting a target towed through water at high speed, but his object is to emphasise afresh the extent to which success depends upon practical common sense and painstaking attention to preparatory work. Three principles are laid down by Admiral May—viz., absolutely reliable gunlayers, the importance of groups of guns of the same calibre being able to throw to practically the same spot, and accuracy of the sight adjustments. It is held by the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet that the most elaborate theoretical training will fail in the absence of a thorough groundwork, and to this end stress is laid upon the value of drill and organisation. "The advent of plotting, range-calculators, and other devices perhaps only imperfectly understood," is calculated, in the opinion of Admiral May, to cause a good many seamen to think they can pay less attention to aim; therefore, his advice to all gunnery officers and instructors is to recognise "the superlative importance of the man, and to hammer this into the gunnery ratings every day."

NAVAL AERONAUTIC SCHOOL NEEDED.

Now that the science of aviation has become to a large extent a naval necessity, the question of creating a Naval School of Aeronautics has entered the field of urgent consideration. The matter is urgent, since it is obviously desirable to start early in the training of the personnel for this new department, and to have a wide diffusion of general knowledge among both officers and men, and a number of ranks and ratings trained as specialists, by the time the senior service comes into possession of its first dirigibles, and, at a later date, a selected type of aeroplane suitable for naval purposes. Elementary instruction in such principles and details as aviators are at the moment certain about, will have to be embodied in a handbook and issued to the training colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth, and also supplied to such establishments as Shotley Barracks, H.M.S. "Impregnable," where the boys are trained, as well as to the gunnery torpedo, and signal schools for the use of the more mature ratings. If we are behind in the building of these new war machines for the air, there is no reason why we should lag astern in providing crews for them when they come to hand, so far as officers and men can be prepared in theory to that end. We hope, therefore, that there will be energetic action on the part of the authorities in this direction, so that men and machines can be brought together at the earliest possible moment.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

That good soldier, the Duke of Connaught, took up the command in the Mediterranean very reluctantly, but he loyally submitted in the special circumstances that had arisen. Sinecures have never been to his taste. He has ever been an ardent soldier, keen and brilliant as well. He has shown strong qualities in the field, in manœuvres, and in the Egyptian Campaign in command of the Brigade of Guards, and it was a bitter disappointment to him that he could not obtain a command during the South African War. At length the Duke's position at Malta became intolerable. He knew that his duty of considering "questions of strategy and defence within the limits of his command" could be executed just as well in Whitehall. Otherwise his duty was one of inspection, and the troops were inspected enough already. His inspections, indeed, seemed like interference with the commanders who served under him. Accordingly it was with gratification that his Royal Highness concluded his duties at Malta. They are duties of such slender importance that Sir Frederick Forestier Walker, who is to act in his place is now in England on leave. Lord Kitchener will, we are sure, vivify the position he is to hold. It will be changed in character, with new and larger duties, but they also, in large part will be such that Lord Kitchener could well discharge them at home. Those who are well informed are of the opinion that he will not remain at Malta long.

THE SELECTION BOARD.

As to the Duke of Connaught's removal from the Selection Board, further consideration of Mr. Haldane's statement shows it to have been unintelligible and places it in the light of an excuse rather than of an explanation. He said nothing to justify the course he had adopted. It is considered essential in the interests of the Service that the Board shall consist of officers in active military employment, in close touch with the Army personally and through their staffs. We are at a loss to conceive how this description can apply to the members of the Army Council, whose duties are in offices in Whitehall, of which the doors are closed against officers seeking to make known the services and merits of themselves or their friends. They may not break in upon the charmed circle. The Esher Committee wisely laid it down that the Selection Board should be composed of officers outside the War Office, but Mr. Haldane has overridden the recommendation, with the result that the Army will look with greater suspicion than before upon the inner circle in Whitehall. It will be said that place-hunters, through hidden channels, will now have access, while the merit of officers outside will be ignored, and the matter is not mended by the bad taste of the sneer about "the prejudice of ignorant people outside." Most soldiers regarded the Duke of Connaught as a bulwark against intrigue, and regretted his exile at Malta. Now, when he is at home, we are presented with the affront and anomaly of his removal.

AN INFANTRYMAN'S VIEW OF CAVALRY.

Methods, and it may be traditions customary to one branch of the Service do not always commend themselves to the others, and in this respect it is the cavalryman and the infantryman who usually fail to see eye to eye. It is understood that a certain well-known and highly distinguished General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, himself an infantryman, has expressed in no uncertain terms his views as to the methods of training pursued by the cavalry brigade within his command. He not only is understood to have compared the mounted with the dismounted soldier, very much to the disavantage of the former, but to have hinted that cavalry officers did not work hard enough. At the same time he appears to have expressed his satisfaction at the results achieved, and somewhat naturally the cavalry argue that if the latter are good the methods should be left to themselves. It would be obviously improper to comment on the matter, but further developments will be watched with interest.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

Crystal Face Case.

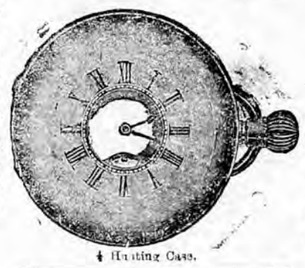
THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH.

FIRST INTRODUCED 1873.

Although reduced in price since then the quality has been considerably improved, in fact our "Campaign" watch of 1909 would be absolutely ashamed of its prototype of even the last decade.

QUALITY—IMPROVED
PRICE — REDUCED } SINCE 1873.

DESCRIPTION:—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facts; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.



¼ Hunting Case.

PRICES:

SOLID NICKEL CASE.
White Wear Throughout.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 25

STERLING SILVER CASES.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 40
¼ Hunting ... ... „ 45
Hunting ... ... „ 45

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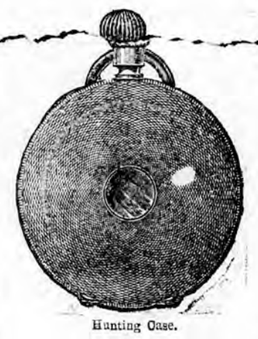

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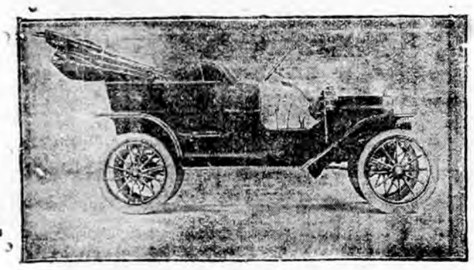

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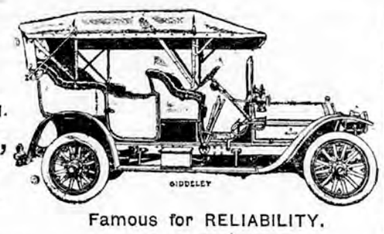

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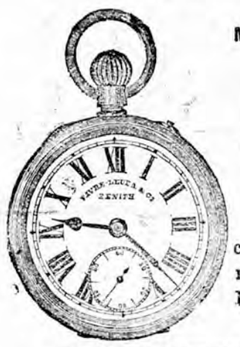

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